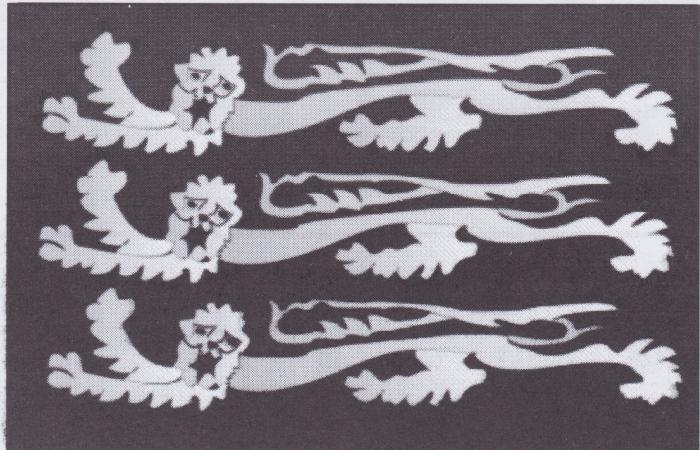


Heritage and Destiny



£3.00 / \$6.00 Issue 39

Stand Men of the West - Today is the day we fight!

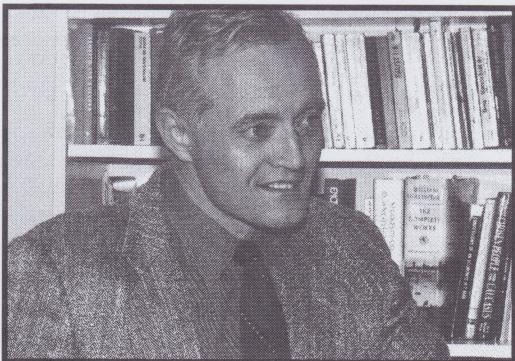
January - March 2010

Hands Across The Water



**No Surrender:
The National
Front in Ulster
(see page 5)**

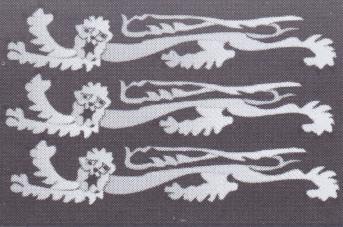
H&D editor Mark Cotterill (left) greets former Ulster NF and BNP organiser Andy McLorie at a meeting in Portadown in 2002



also in this issue:
**John de Nugent on Normans in
the Colonies - see page 12**



**and Katyn reviewed
(page 24)**



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Editorial

Welcome to issue 39 of *Heritage and Destiny*. Firstly I'm pleased to say that part 9 of Peter Rushton's "40 Years of the National Front", is included in this issue and the final part will be published in the following issue. As a bonus Peter has also written a short history of the NF in Ulster - *No Surrender: the National Front in Ulster* - this follows directly after his history article. I hope readers will find both of great interest.

Recent events within the NF, including the ongoing take over of the party by ex-BPP leader Eddy Morrison and the defections of several high profile BNP members to the NF are covered by Peter in our *Movement News* section.

As a keen football supporter I was of course very pleased that England finally qualified for the 2010 World Cup - to be played in the multiracial paradise of South Africa. However, unlike the majority of Englishmen I was not overjoyed to see our team partly full of Afro-Caribbeans as well as being managed by an Italian! - at the expense of ethnic English lads.

Unlike 1966 when England won the World Cup final at Wembley with an all-White English side captained by West Ham United legend Bobby Moore and were managed by that great Englishman - Sir Alf Ramsey - our 2010 side will be maybe just over half white - if we are lucky.

Of course England as a whole has changed drastically since those far off glory days of 1966. Then England was still predominantly White - maybe 98-99%. Now we are less than 80% and dropping fast. In cities like Leicester Whites are now a minority, with our capital city London set to go the same way soon.

So will we ever have an all-White England again? Well this is what Nick Griffin wrote on compulsory repatriation back in *Spearhead* in November 1998. "If supported by the majority, would give rise to an Act of Parliament, which representing the democratically-expressed will of the British people, would become



A group of England fans head to a match during the 1966 World Cup Finals: both the England team and England in general were predominantly white in those days!

a law which would have to be obeyed like any other. By this time, however, the gentle process of purely voluntary resettlement would have established such a precedent for repatriation, and reduced the numbers still here so enormously, that the prospect of violent resistance would have vanished. Resettlement would no longer appear as a threat, but as the normal thing, and as better for all concerned."

It's not just England - or the British Isles as whole - that's going this way. In his fascinating article *The End of White America?* (see pages 10-11) Jim Schneider looks at what the 2010 USA Census figures will tell us about the future racial make-up of our leading ally.

This year will also be a 'general election year' and a big test for nationalist parties in general and the BNP in particular. Will Griffin's BNP continue to make electoral advances and maybe even get members elected to the British parliament - as they did to the European parliament last year? I doubt it, but only time will tell I guess. Peter Rushton gives readers an interesting general election preview of all the major nationalist parties' chances on page 19.

H&D will hopefully be hosting a pre-election nationalist unity meeting in the early Spring, in the north of England. Fingers crossed we will have one or two overseas guest speakers as well. All *H&D* subscribers will get an invite. More details to follow.

Can all British/European subscribers please note that we now have a new mailing address for subscriptions, correspondence and merchandise - **40 Birkett Drive, Preston, Lancashire, PR2 6HE** - our address for American subscribers remains the same. So as of now please don't send anything more to our old London BCM address. However, don't worry if you have recently sent something to the old London address as mail will be forwarded onto our new Preston address for the next few months.

If you are an active Nationalist why not buy some extra copies of this issue to give out (or sell them!) at your next branch meeting - it's a great issue and should 'sell like hot cakes'! And as always we also need your regular donations - however large or small, every Dollar, Pound or even Euro counts. Please try and send in whatever you can afford. Thanks once again for your support, together we will win.

Heritage and Destiny

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40 Years of the National Front - Part IX

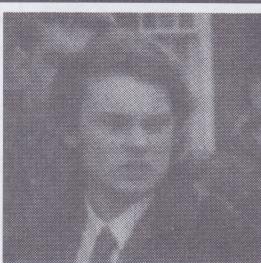
By the mid-1990s it was obvious that the Labour Party was going to return to power and that the Conservatives, after winning four consecutive general elections, were facing a catastrophic defeat which would lead to years in the political wilderness. Since it was the rise of Thatcherism which had derailed the National Front almost twenty years earlier, might its delayed eclipse herald a new dawn for the NF? With the Labour Party now seen in many urban areas as dominated by ethnic minorities, could the British working class be weaned away from its century long tribal loyalties?

As we have seen in earlier episodes of this history, the NF had been weakened by a succession of splits, so that as the 1997 general election approached it was the once marginalised John Tyndall and his British National Party which led the revival of racial nationalism. Though weakened by its own splits and personality clashes in its East London heartland following the rise and fall of the Combat 18 organisation, which siphoned off some of the party's most militant street activists, the BNP was still able to field more than fifty candidates at the 1997 general election, qualifying for nationwide television and radio broadcasts.

The NF by contrast fielded just three candidates, all of whom polled 1.2%. George Cartwright in Dudley North - part of the traditionally strong nationalist area of the Black Country - at least had the satisfaction of defeating a rival nationalist candidate. This was Simon Darby, now the effective deputy leader of Nick Griffin's BNP but then a Midlands organiser for the National Democrats, the group formed by former NF chairman Ian Anderson. Darby polled just 1.0% and finished bottom of the poll.

The other two NF campaigns were in Lewisham East (which included the solidly white Downham council estate), and Hayes & Harlington (a working class constituency surrounding Heathrow Airport where the NF had polled 6.5% back in 1974). At one time 1.2% would have been the type of vote associated with token paper campaigns, but it was now the poll achieved by all three of the party's candidates.

Aside from an anomalous campaign in West Bromwich West, where Steve Edwards polled 11.4% against the Speaker in the absence of the major parties, the National Democrats fared even worse. Ian Anderson had argued that the albatross of the NF name was holding the party back, but he was proved conclusively wrong. Eighteen of his party's twenty-one candidates polled even less than the NF's 1.2% average. Ironically the best ND vote was won by Andy Carmichael (about to be exposed as an MI5 agent) who took 1.8% in Birmingham Ladywood. In Blackburn, where within a decade the England First Party was to win council seats, the ND candidate Tina



What a difference a decade makes! In the 1990s Wayne Ashcroft (left) was a young NF radical keen to build an alliance with Nick Griffin and create a new Griffinitate party combining the NF and BNP. He is now an independent councillor in Telford, elected as a Conservative but exploring a new alliance with the Labour Party!

Wingfield managed only 1.4%. This was the end of Ian Anderson's career in party politics. Within months of the election the Edwards family and Simon Darby had joined the BNP; the Wingfields were to follow in 2000 and Nick Griffin was able to offer them a salary from 2002.

The 1997 debacle was a new low for the NF and established the BNP (at least temporarily) as the standard bearers for British racial nationalism. The most humiliating evidence of the NF's decline was at the Uxbridge by-election which followed within three months of the general election. Three rival nationalists lived up to the cliché of bald men fighting over a comb, though one was in fact female - the BNP's Frances Taylor. The NF's then chairman John McAuley and former chairman Ian Anderson each polled even less than Miss Taylor's 0.7%. Mr McAuley's 0.3% was almost the worst parliamentary election result in the National Front's history.

Four months later Mr McAuley refought Beckenham at the second by-election of the Blair era, managing to increase his share of the vote from 0.7% to 0.8%. The party carried on publishing its newspaper *The Flame*, after Ian Anderson had

taken both the party's printing equipment and the name of *The Flag* with him in the 1995 split. Key NF activists included nationalist veterans such as Bernard Franklin, Norman Tomkinson, and deputy chairman Tom Holmes (who was to take over as chairman after John McAuley retired from politics in 1998).

In 1998 the investigative television programme *The Cook Report* revealed that an NF directorate member and head of the party's youth wing, Wayne Ashcroft, was in secret talks with Nick Griffin to assist Griffin's planned takeover of the BNP and take most of the NF with him into a new merged party. Though Griffin succeeded in his takeover plot, the merger never happened. Griffin's ally adopted the name George Ashcroft and joined the Conservative Party, becoming a Tory

councillor in Telford before resigning the Tory whip at the end of 2008. He now sits with an independent group on the council and is allied to Labour!

While continuing discussions with Griffin, Ashcroft had resigned from the NF Directorate by the time of the May 1999 local elections. In Princes End ward, Sandwell, the NF polled 6.3%, a significant increase on previous years though overshadowed by the BNP results in the same borough, where Steve and Sharron Edwards polled 17.2% and 12.9% respectively. Contrary to the Griffinitate myth, the BNP was already well ahead of the NF in comparable election results long before Griffin became BNP leader.

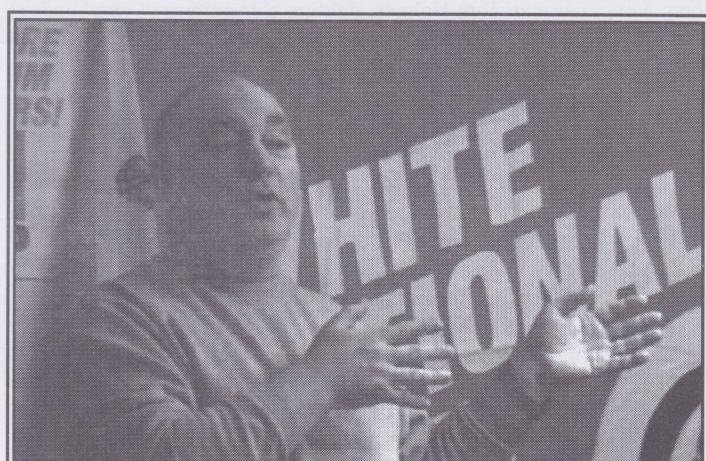
Aside from Ashcroft, the other key figure among the NF's younger activists was Terry Blackham, who seemed at times to be the super-activist keeping the party on the rails. Mr Blackham - NF candidate for Bermondsey in 1992 - had been jailed in 1994 after attempting to smuggle sub-machine guns and grenades into Northern Ireland for the Ulster Defence Association. On his release he remained loyal to the NF, despite the far greater success of the BNP.

The Blackham argument was that the BNP was too authoritarian in its constitution and too national socialist in its ideology to appeal to British voters - a judgment which increasingly seemed belied by the facts, but which in the late 1990s seemed the only rationale for the NF's existence.

At street level many activists were happy to join in with whichever party was doing something in their area. Eastbourne NF activist Allen Boyce, for example, regularly attended pan-European events organised by the BNP's John Peacock, while C18's semi-legal activities and the white nationalist music scene continued to attract young activists from both parties.

When Nick Griffin defeated John Tyndall in the 1999 BNP leadership election the NF might have been expected to attract those who quickly became disillusioned with Griffin. This failed to happen on any significant scale during the first decade of Griffinitate.

The anti-Griffin forces were divided, with many hoping (until his death in July 2005) that John Tyndall would reclaim the party. The various NF leaderships had for twenty years defined themselves by opposition to J.T., so were in no position logically to recruit Tyndallites! And perhaps most seriously, the NF itself was going through yet another attempted takeover and schism, this time centred on Yorkshire.



Lifelong national socialist Eddy Morrison rejoined the party in 1999. His first takeover bid was rebuffed the following year; his second has so far been far more successful.

Former Tyndallite and lifelong national socialist Eddy Morrison, who had been active in many nationalist parties and formed several from his home in Leeds, could see the potential for a radical alternative to Griffin's BNP. Together with long-time ally Kevin Watmough and other Combat 18 members, he teamed up with the controversial Leeds street fighter Tony White, who apart from the present author probably holds the record as the man most often accused of being an enemy agent! Eddy Morrison chaired the NF's 1999 AGM and reorganised its website. In May 2000 the best NF election result for years was achieved in Great Bridge ward, Sandwell, where the party polled 10%, but by the autumn of 2000 Morrison had come into conflict with the party's old guard on the directorate.

By the time of the 2001 general election the potential for what Morrison and Watmough termed "Aryan Unity" had dissipated. Though the NF's results were significantly better than four years earlier, they were well behind the BNP. Mick Shore in Birmingham Erdington polled 2.2% while James Barry in Wolverhampton NE polled 2.0%. These were the best NF general election votes since 1983 - the Erdington vote was higher than all but three of the Front's 1983 results. Even so, the hard facts were that the NF had only fielded five candidates nationwide in 2001, an election in which the BNP was making significant breakthroughs in North West England.

In 2001-2002 calling themselves the Yorkshire National Front, though repudiated by the NF Directorate, the Morrison faction were fiercely opposed by another group of NF activists in the Midlands and Northern England led by Mick and Lianne Shore of Leicester and Wayne Grindrod of Salford, soon supported by BNP veteran Simon Biggs, who had moved to the North East and became the earliest high-profile activist to leave the Griffinitised BNP for the Front. In the spring of 2002 the Morrison group formed the White Nationalist Party, which eventually became the most popular refuge for exiled Tyndallites.

Meanwhile the National Front endured yet another split within months of fighting off the Morrison takeover bid. As with the Yorkshire split, the NF Directorate stood accused of blocking reforms necessary for the reinvigoration of the party, and this time the critics were the very group led by Mick Shore who had been instrumental in opposing Morrison.

After being proscribed by Nick Griffin in July 2002, I had been invited to join the NF by its Manchester & Salford organiser Wayne Grindrod, and at the end of that year, following his exclusion from the United States by the Federal authorities, *H&D*'s editor also joined the NF.

NF paper sales and activities across the North and the Midlands were by then picking up steam, and as with Eddy Morrison in 1999, Mick Shore and associates including North East organiser Ken Booth had ambitious ideas for the party's development. Yet again as with the Morrison coup, Tom Holmes and Bernard Franklin retained control of the Directorate. Mick Shore then shocked his supporters by defecting to the BNP, where he has since become a loyal Griffinit in Leicestershire.

Despite the disruption caused by these defections, the NF decided to field candidates in Oldham at the May 2003 elections. Terry Blackham met with Oldham BNP organiser Mick Treacy, who agreed an electoral pact to avoid nationalist candidates standing against each other. Sadly at the eleventh hour Treacy was ordered by Nick Griffin to Welsh on the deal. The result was that while the BNP crushed the NF in two Oldham wards, the movement was

further demoralised, and nationalism in Oldham slipped further away from what had once seemed almost certain victory.

At those same 2003 elections the NF achieved creditable results in the Kent town of Ashford, where Terry Blackham polled 12.4%. Lee Salsbury in Stockland Green ward, Birmingham, had no BNP opponent and polled 11.9%, similar to the BNP votes in neighbouring wards and undermining Nick Griffin's argument that the NF votes were "uniformly pathetic", while the best NF vote was the 14.3% achieved by Ken Booth in Newburn ward, Newcastle.

Meanwhile the NF was making real progress in Oxfordshire, where new recruit Jim Starkey polled 7.9% in Bicester West. Starkey proved a dynamic activist and increased his vote to 11.6% the following year, and he became the party's peripatetic candidate. In June 2004 he won 3.9% at the Birmingham Hodge Hill by-election, the NF's best parliamentary election result since 1982. Two months later however, in the far less promising territory of Hartlepool and overshadowed by a strong UKIP campaign, Starkey polled only 0.8%.

But Starkey's ambition to expand the Oxfordshire branch and field several more candidates never took off. His final campaign was in 2005. At the Oxfordshire County Council election he polled 601 votes (5.8%) in the Bicester division, while in the general election on the same day he took 1.6% in Banbury.

The problem was that the NF lacked either the financial resources or (for the most part) the acumen and experience in modern campaigning techniques to take on the BNP. As a consequence several anti-Griffinites opted instead for smaller parties such as the Freedom Party (which won a council seat in South Staffordshire in 2003 and almost gained a county council seat two years later), the England First Party (which won two council seats in Blackburn with Darwen in 2006) and the hardline racial nationalists who coalesced in various combinations after 2002 as the White Nationalist Party, Nationalist Alliance and British People's Party.

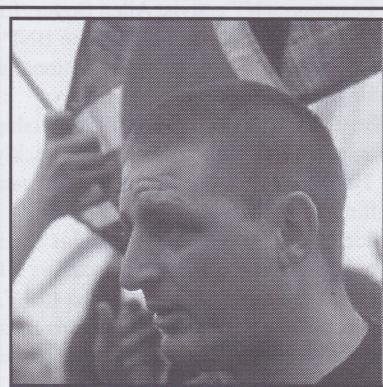
In this 2003-2005 period the NF's electoral activism seemed to extend to just four areas: Jim Starkey's virtual one-man operation; Terry Blackham's efforts in Kent, which included fighting a county council by-election in April 2004 where the NF won 4.2%; the continuing NF tradition in parts of Birmingham, where electoral clashes with the BNP were frequent; and the North East base of the party's best electoral strategist Ken Booth, where the NF's results were comparable to those of the BNP and the two parties managed to avoid splitting the nationalist vote at the 2004 local elections. By the time of the 2005 general election the NF had also recruited one of the BNP's best organisers, Ian Edward in the West London borough of Hillingdon, but also lost one of their own best activists when Ken Booth moved to the BNP.

The 2005 election saw the NF field thirteen parliamentary candidates. As had already been demonstrated in local elections, the party was unable to compete effectively against the BNP whenever the nationalist vote was split. The clearest example of this was the ill-advised campaign in Halifax where party chairman Tom Holmes, fighting a constituency two hundred miles away from his Great Yarmouth home, polled 0.5% to the BNP's 6.6%. Similarly NF candidates facing BNP opposition polled 0.8% in Uxbridge and 1.3% in Birmingham Erdington.

One problem was that even in Birmingham, where unlike Halifax the NF at least had a team of local activists, voters couldn't see a difference between the BNP and NF varieties of racial nationalism, so opted for the brand that seemed most active and likely to succeed. Even the best NF results in 2005 - 2.6% for Graham Kemp in Feltham & Heston and for Roland Wood in Newcastle North, neither of whom faced BNP opponents - reflected the stark difference in campaign resources and media attention between the two parties.

Just two months after the 2005 general election John Tyndall died. He had been chairman of the National Front during its most successful period from 1971 to 1974 and 1976 to 1979, then had built up the BNP from an obscure splinter group to a position of unquestioned dominance in the British nationalist scene. Arguably the chances of returning the BNP to traditional racial nationalism died with him. The next and final episode of this NF history will examine the party's attempts to unite anti-Griffin forces in a post-Tyndall world.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England



Terry Blackham (left) was one of the NF's most active officials, first as right-hand man to Ian Anderson, then under the chairmanship of John McAuley, and finally under Tom Holmes. Blackham helped the NF's old guard leadership hold on to control of the party, and was close to both UDA paramilitary boss John Gregg and *Sun* journalist Garry Bushell.



Now a leading Griffinit BNP activist, Mick Shore was another prominent NF official who tried and failed to take over the party. He is seen here greeting the press during an NF march in Margate in 2000.

No Surrender? The National Front in Ulster

The ambiguity of the National Front's position in Ulster should have been apparent from the moment of its foundation in 1967. Founding chairman A.K. Chesterton was a Roman Catholic and a former supporter of Sir Oswald Mosley, whose defence of Irish nationalists had been a highlight of his early political career. Chesterton's League of Empire Loyalists had campaigned against the break-up of the British Empire, but during the LEL's existence from 1954 to 1967 this had been a matter of resisting decolonisation in Africa. Ulster simply wasn't an issue.

Even in 1967 when the NF was formed its members were probably more exercised by events in Rhodesia than by developments across the Irish Sea. Yet the international "civil rights" leftism of 1968 soon ignited street violence in Belfast and Londonderry which was to make the defence of Loyal Ulster a key theme for the NF in the 1970s and up to the present day.

Though he sensibly eschewed religious sectarianism, John Tyndall had a more obvious personal interest in the Province since his uncle (who died in 1971) was the Church of Ireland Bishop of Derry and his grandfather and great-grandfather had served in the Royal Irish Constabulary before the creation of the Irish Free State, later moving to Portadown, Northern Ireland.

In his political testament *The Eleventh Hour*, John Tyndall wrote:

there cannot possibly be compromise between two groups of people who cling to two different and conflicting national allegiances, one of which wants to belong to one nation and the other to belong to another nation. Northern Ireland is either British or it is not British; it cannot be half-British and half something else. And it is a complete nonsense to say that politicians in Northern Ireland whose allegiance is to the United Kingdom can be expected to sit down at the same table as politicians whose allegiance is to what is, by their own choice, a foreign state.

After the civil rights movement gave birth to the Provisional IRA in 1969 this nationalist logic - combined with the political tendency to see one's enemy's enemy as one's friend - created an identity of interest between the NF and the paramilitary movements resisting IRA terrorism: the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF), which was refounded in 1966, and the Ulster Defence Association (UDA) set up in 1971.

The earliest direct links were with a UVF linked political party the Ulster Loyalist Front, created in 1973, whose publications criticised "international monopoly capitalism" in a style similar to radical nationalists in the NF. Though the somewhat muddled leftwing tendencies within the UVF eventually took over the movement, for a while there were friendly references to each other in the UVF journal *Combat* and NF publications.

1974 was a pivotal year for the NF and Ulster. In April the NF opened an Ulster headquarters, and the following month loyalist paramilitaries helped organise the Ulster Workers Council strike which brought down the

"power sharing" Northern Irish government at Stormont. Immediately after the strike John Tyndall and his then ally John Kingsley Read toured the province, meeting with UDA and UVF leaders and addressing the Shankill Unionist Association.

In September back in London the NF organised an anti-IRA march. The famous Albertbridge Accordion Band from Belfast led the march, where veteran loyalists and the former commander of the Ulster Special Constabulary Association, George Green, marched alongside NF leaders. A letter of support from the newly elected MP for Belfast South, Rev. Robert Bradford, was read out to the marchers.

Rev. Bradford (who was to be shot dead by the IRA in 1981) was one of the Ulster NF's most prominent supporters. It is now known that the security forces had three days' notice from an informant inside the IRA that Bradford was about to be killed, but chose to allow the murder to go ahead.

A former professional footballer who became a Methodist minister, Robert Bradford had joined the militant Vanguard movement set up by the former Stormont minister William Craig. Even more than the UVF or UDA, Ulster Vanguard was seen as an obvious ally for mainland nationalists. Craig's supporters wore Mosley-style uniforms and held mass rallies. In October 1972 Craig spoke at a Monday Club meeting in London, claiming that he was able to mobilise if necessary 80,000 men who "are prepared to come out and shoot and kill".

There was however one significant area of potential disagreement. As noted above, the NF leadership's policy was to maintain the territorial integrity of the UK, but some of Ulster Vanguard's leaders aimed for Ulster independence, a policy which was eventually also backed by the political wing of the UDA and by the influential UDA magazine *Warrior*. Tyndall's NF had no truck with this position, but some of the younger NF radicals did, and it became the official policy of the NF's "political soldier" wing in the mid-1980s. Today it is promoted by David Kerr, formerly the mainstay of the Ulster National Front and Third Way/National Liberal Party, even

though Kerr is aligned with Nick Griffin's BNP, which has readopted the earlier uncompromising defence of the Union.

The NF's Steve Brady became one of the most active conduits between mainland racial nationalists and Ulster loyalists. Despite coming from a partly Catholic family, Brady had been an active member of Ulster Vanguard as well as the NF, before leaving in 1975 to join the new and short-lived National Party (which David Kerr also joined). He later became international liaison officer for the League of St George, and (despite the pro-republican tendencies of some of the League's leaders) corresponded with the UDA commander Andy Tyrie. In the spring of 1981 Brady organised an NF delegation including himself and Martin Wingfield who travelled to Belfast for a meeting with Tyrie and fellow UDA commander John McMichael. Throughout the 1980s he tried (but mostly failed) to counter the widespread support for the IRA among European racial nationalists.

Martin Webster was more sceptical about Ulster loyalism. In 1978 he removed a UDA wreath placed at the Cenotaph by Bradford activist Dave Brown during the NF's Remembrance Day activity. But in September 1983 - three months before to being ousted from the party leadership - Webster organised a big NF march in Belfast, attended by over 200 supporters including many skinheads, who were then prominent in the Ulster NF.

Among those attending the march were Shankill Road loyalists Sam 'Skelly' McCrory and Johnny Adair, members of a skinhead band called Offensive Weapon. The McCrory and Adair later became UDA paramilitaries. Adair was a UDA brigadier until the murder of rival brigadier John Gregg, organised by McCrory in 2003. By then the core of the Shankill based UDA 'C' company was made up of former Ulster NF members from twenty years earlier.



(above left to right) H&D editor Mark Cotterill with fellow NF Directorate member Steve Brady selling NF papers in Belfast, July 1989; (below left) Rev. Robert Bradford, MP for Belfast South, was an open supporter of the NF and was shot dead by the IRA in 1981; (below right) NF activist and parliamentary candidate Eddie Whicker was charged with supplying guns to the UDA



The Ulster nationalist magazine *True Brit* in 1997 (right) commemorated George Seawright, one of the National Front's most influential allies in the paramilitary UVF, whose brother David was also an NF activist. George Seawright was murdered by the IPLO, an IRA splinter group, in 1987.

True Brit was published by Seawright's protégé Alan Thompson, once in the DUP, then briefly an organiser for Nick Griffin's BNP.

The Ulster NF's activities intensified after the group of young radicals including Joe Pearce and Nick Griffin took over the party's leadership. A large mainland contingent attended an NF march in Coleraine in 1984, including Directorate members Ian Anderson, Tom Acton, Joe Pearce, John Field and Phil Andrews, as well as *H&D*'s editor Mark Cotterill.

When this NF leadership structure fell apart in 1986, Ulster was among the issues which divided the 'Flag Group' from the 'Political Soldiers'. The latter group (whose leaders included Nick Griffin) took a self-consciously 'radical' line in favour of Ulster independence and backed violence against the Royal Ulster Constabulary. One leading Griffinites Andy McLorie, who later returned as BNP Ulster organiser after the Griffin takeover, was given a two year jail sentence in 1986 after the petrol bombing of an RUC officer's home.

Despite the promotion of traditional Catholicism by some of its leadership cadre (notably Derek Holland) the 'political soldier' faction continued to maintain a bookshop headquarters in East Belfast until 1988, when Bobby McDevitt, security chief at the Belfast UDA's Gawn Street HQ, forced it to close down.

McDevitt and other UDA leaders had been friends of several leading members of the rival NF 'Flag Group' faction, and had invited *H&D*'s editor to lay a wreath at a UDA Remembrance Day march. It was partly this mainland factional rivalry which led the UDA to close down the 'political soldier' operation, but there were other factors at work. Some leading 'political soldiers', such as Nick Griffin and Stuart McCullough, were less than diplomatic in handling their operations in what after all was the heart of UDA territory. Griffin's tactlessness several years earlier had led to him being arrested and held captive by the UVF, while McCullough had absurdly suggested that "if the UDA want a war, they can have a war!"

While the NF by the late 1980s was a shadow of its former self, there can be little doubt that the British authorities now wanted it removed from the loyalist scene, since at precisely this time MI5 and British Army Intelligence were seeking to manipulate the UDA. In January 1988 rifles, pistols, grenades and rocket launchers (originating in Israel) were smuggled into Ulster in an operation organised by American arms dealer Douglas Bernhardt, who was well connected to several Western intelligence agencies. (The UDA was able to pay for the arms after a bank robbery in Portadown six months earlier netted £300,000.) About half of these weapons were captured by police, but others remained in the hands of loyalist paramilitaries.

Meanwhile the British Army agent inside the UDA, Brian Nelson, who had helped to set up the South African connection, encouraged these paramilitaries to target particular individuals in the IRA, while diverting them away from others. One of the main UDA leaders involved in this operation was the UDA's East Belfast brigadier Sammy McCormick, the same man who gave the order to Bobby McDevitt to close down the Ulster NF. Meanwhile a South African military intelligence agent provided false information to the UDA to incite the attempted murder of Dr Adrian Guelke, an exiled South African academic, and also tried to get the UDA to kill Dirk Coetzee, a renegade South African police officer and 'whistle blower'.

Alongside political activity there were several cases of NF members taking more militant direct action to support their Ulster comrades. In 1974 NF member John Gadd from Liverpool was convicted alongside Leeds Monday Club member Roy Rogers-Forbes of attempting to smuggle weapons for the UDA into Ulster from Canada. They were sentenced to a long term of imprisonment.

In the early 1980s mainland UDA commander Bob Marsh (who had attended the Flemish nationalist rally at Diksmuide, then an important meeting point for European racial nationalists, with Steve Brady in 1980) and other paramilitary linked individuals regularly attended NF branch meetings, which were held at an Orange Lodge club in Arkwright Street, Liverpool.

Local activist Joe Owens tells in his memoirs of numerous joint activities between the UDA and the NF, including attacks on pro-IRA events such as the infamous 'Manchester Martyrs' memorial march, but notes the difficulties created by the UDA welcoming Asian members. Owens himself became a UDA member, but points out that he neither saw nor heard of any active service.

Belfast City Councillor George Seawright, who though a member of Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party was also a UVF member, was one of the Ulster NF's most influential friends during the 1980s, giving an interview to the magazine *Nationalism Today*. In November 1987 Seawright, who had been expelled from the DUP but re-elected to the city council as a "Protestant Unionist", was shot by the IPLO, a republican terrorist breakaway from the INLA. He died of his injuries a month later.

Frank Portinari, who became the UDA's London commander in 1988, had been a member of both the NF and the BNP and was friendly with the militant activists who set up Combat 18 in 1992. The following year connections between loyalists and racial nationalists hit the headlines. In January 1993 almost four hundred members of the NF, BNP, C18 and allied groups were arrested near Trafalgar Square as London police protected the pro-IRA 'Bloody Sunday' march. Granada Television's *World in Action* programme (broadcast in April 1993) alleged close links between Combat 18 leader Charlie Sargent, NF activist Eddie Whicker and the UDA. A month later Portinari was arrested in the car park of a Birmingham pub while transferring seven guns and ammunition into a car belonging to Belfast paramilitary James McCrudden. Portinari was jailed for five years. Eddie Whicker was also charged in connection with the case, but released due to insufficient evidence.

In December 1993 Terry Blackham, a leading NF activist close to both party chairman Ian Anderson and UDA leader John Gregg, was arrested in Dumfries while *en route* to Ulster, carrying several guns and a rocket propelled grenade launcher. In March 1994 he received a four year prison sentence. Paradoxically the closest direct paramilitary link between the NF and the UDA was with the man most hostile to the notorious ex-NF member Johnny Adair. John Gregg was the only Ulster paramilitary to succeed in shooting and seriously wounding the Sinn Fein / IRA leader Gerry Adams. He was

jailed for this shooting in 1984, but was himself killed in 2003 after leading the UDA's expulsion of Johnny Adair.

After Gregg's assassination about fifty members of Johnny Adair's UDA 'C' company, many of them former National Front members, were forced to flee Northern Ireland, finally closing a chapter in Ulster NF history that had begun in 1974. In 2007 even the former UDA ally Terry Blackham was made unwelcome by UDA stewards at the July 12th celebrations.

For most of the so-called 'Troubles' - the forty years since the formation of the Provisional IRA in 1969 - the National Front (along with the Tyndall-era BNP and other racial nationalist offshoots) was the most faithful friend the Ulster people had in mainland British politics. The supposed Ulster 'peace process' offered lucrative dividends to those former paramilitaries on both sides who were prepared to align themselves with the political establishment. Consequently the UDA as well as the increasingly left-wing UVF began to repudiate all links with mainland 'racists and fascists', even while the white working-class whom they claimed to represent were confronted by the perils of multiracialism.

Of course this politically correct line was not universally observed - as recently as 2003 I was welcomed to the province by a senior UDA commander. With the 'peace process' and the grotesque IRA-DUP alliance now looking threadbare, the history of NF involvement in Ulster may yet have further chapters in store.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

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Citation for Military Cross, *London Gazette*, 30th July 1919

Europe's Human Rights Hypocrisy in Focus at Frankfurt Demo

An intrepid group of patriotic German ladies recently put Europe's hypocrisy over human rights into the spotlight at the world's leading publishing event - the Frankfurt International Book Fair.

The main overseas guests at the Book Fair were from the People's Republic of China, so various 'human rights' activists decided to organise a meeting at the event to protest against China's human rights record.

German patriots were understandably outraged by the hypocrisy of groups such as Amnesty International (supposedly dedicated to the cause of political prisoners worldwide) and PEN (which supposedly defends the freedom of writers and publishers). After all, Germany itself is a country where (as its Constitutional Court recently confirmed) the law is blatantly used as a political instrument to outlaw certain views, however peacefully expressed. Writers such as the chemist Germar Rudolf, publishers such as Ernst Zündel, musicians such as Frank Renneke, and most recently even lawyers such as Sylvia Stolz and Horst Mahler have been thrown into jail.

Yet there has been not one word of protest from Amnesty, PEN, or



Mrs Ursula Haverbeck (left), co-founder of the banned educational institute Collegium Humanum, organised a group of German ladies to protest that human rights should be for Germans too! Lady Michèle Renouf (right), who had earlier intervened in a debate at the European Parliament building in Brussels, travelled to Germany to lend her support.

these other promoters of 'human rights' about these outrages committed on their own soil.

Last summer the German courts confirmed the banning of the Collegium Humanum, an educational institution which has hosted lectures and seminars on historical, environmental, economic and political themes for more than forty years. Again this was a case of blatant political bias by the authorities.

The Collegium's co-founder Mrs Ursula Haverbeck brought together a group of like-minded patriotic ladies who staged a demonstration during a well attended meeting on human rights at the Frankfurt Book Fair. The panel was quizzed by audience members Stefan Kaus and Lady Michèle Renouf, who asked why Germany was not setting an example to the world on human rights, if Germans were so concerned about the records of other countries.

Lady Renouf had earlier attended a conference at the European Parliament in Brussels, where she asked why the teaching of history in European schools was now required to conform to the declaration of the Stockholm International Forum on the Holocaust, which instructs teachers: "care must be taken not to give a platform for deniers ...[nor to] seek to disprove the deniers' position through normal historical debate and rational argument."

With Europe's establishment and its dupes seeking to expunge our heritage of rationality and divert future generations from the path of scientific wisdom, Mrs Haverbeck, Lady Renouf and fellow freedom fighters are battling to preserve our traditions. More information and a DVD of the Frankfurt demonstration can be found at www.birobidjan.co.uk

A.T. Ritchie, Huddersfield, Yorkshire



Book Review: Churchill: *The Greatest Briton Unmasked*: - by Nigel Knight

Published by David and Charles, 2008, ISBN 13-978-0-7153-2855-2, £11.49 + postage (hardcover) 384pp; ISBN-13: 978-0-7153-2853-8. £9.29 + postage (softcover) 400pp. Available from www.amazon.co.uk.

All men are worms, but I am a glow worm. - Winston S. Churchill

It is ironic that during the recent Euro-election, the British National Party juxtaposed the image of Winston Churchill with photographs of WWII RAF fighter aircraft as the motif for its election campaign. The truth is that if Churchill had had his way he would have committed almost all Britain's available fighter squadrons to saving France during the German invasion of that country. We would then inevitably have lost the Battle of Britain. Fortunately, the C-in-C of Fighter Command, Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding, a man of great foresight and courage, refused to let the squadrons go. The result was that despite the RAF's numerical inferiority *vis-à-vis* the Luftwaffe, it won the Battle of Britain. It is indisputable that if that Battle had been lost, Britain would have lost the war. Sad to relate, no sooner than the Battle was won, Dowding was sacked, and he was never promoted a Marshal of the RAF as other, lesser chair-borne Air Marshals were.

(Sacking senior commanders was a penalty Churchill inflicted on any commander or chief of staff who dared to question his often bizarre and impossible orders or ideas. In this way, he relegated to backwaters many of his most able military leaders. As Nigel Knight puts it, "This was a characteristic of Churchill: he was reluctant to overrule his chiefs of staff, but he would sack them.")

Churchill had almost nothing to do with either the preparation or conduct of the Battle of Britain. Such rearmament as had taken place prior to the war was the result of the policies of former Premiers, Ramsay MacDonald, Stanley Baldwin and the much-maligned Neville Chamberlain. Churchill's reputation as the saviour of Britain at that time relies mainly on his inspired speeches, which did much to raise public morale, and his writings after the war. In his six-volume narrative, *The Second World War*, he greatly exaggerates his part in the Battle and blames everyone apart from himself for any errors and shortcomings. As he once boasted: "I have not always been wrong. History will bear me out, particularly as I shall write that history myself". Referring to Churchill's self-justifying account of his part in WWI, Arthur Balfour said, "Winston has written a great book about himself and called it *The World Crisis*".

Nigel Knight's meticulously researched book is important because it reveals the truth that lies behind the Churchill persona and the damaging consequences his leadership had for Britain and the British Empire. In 1942 he famously said, "I have not become the King's First Minister to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire". However, by his megalomania, chicanery and refusal to listen to any opinions other than his own, that is precisely what he did achieve. The Empire has now long gone, and today our country is a shadow of its former self. That this is so is in no small measure due to the malign influence he wielded over our national affairs for more than half a century.

Mr Knight does not dwell for long on Churchill's childhood or early life, apart from telling us that his military career was marked with impetuosity and glory-seeking. His book, unlike so many other books about Churchill, is not a work of hagiography. He points out that beginning with the havoc Churchill wrought on the Allies at Gallipoli during WWI, when First Lord of the Admiralty, his career was a catalogue of misjudgments and defeats.

The catastrophic Gallipoli debacle - during which Britain and the Commonwealth suffered some 238,000 casualties - was almost entirely Churchill's fault. It was the prototype operation of his "soft underbelly" theory, which Knight calls the "dispersionist" strategy, whereby instead of attacking the

enemy directly, war was waged by means of a series of futile pinpricks on the periphery of the main theatres of operations. Churchill had little knowledge of naval affairs. He did not understand that the Royal Navy had insufficient vessels or firepower to penetrate the Dardanelles successfully. This insufficiency was also Churchill's responsibility because in 1909, when he was President of the Board of Trade, he persuaded the Chancellor, David Lloyd George, to oppose any increase in naval construction. Churchill's dispersionist strategy was the precursor of the policy he adopted in WWII during the campaigns in Norway, North Africa, the Balkans, Greece and Italy.

The author explains that although Churchill vociferously supported rearmament owing to the threat posed by Germany, Italy and Japan during the 1930s when out of office, he was equally vociferous in opposing rearmament in the 1920s, when the threat was becoming increasingly apparent. Indeed, when Chancellor in 1925, his budget for that year significantly decreased the Service Estimates, particularly with regard to the RAF. This penny-pinching would have disastrous consequences later. Fortunately, however, Ramsay MacDonald's government initiated a programme to develop the Hurricane and Spitfire aircraft in the mid 1930s. These aircraft, together with the development of radar, ultimately proved to be Britain's salvation. The author claims that it was not Churchill, but MacDonald, Baldwin and Chamberlain - and of course Dowding - "who put in place the organization and *matériel*, particularly for Fighter Command, which would prove decisive in protecting Britain in its hour of greatest danger". Although Neville Chamberlain has been unfairly linked with appeasement, he at least bought us time (just!) to rearm. If Churchill had been in power in the 1930s, he would have prematurely attacked Germany, as Knight says, with "canvas-skinned biplane fighters, and short-

range bombers of the period, with limited armament, open cockpits and fixed landing gear..." Knight obviously admires Chamberlain. He quotes a letter Chamberlain wrote to his sister in 1936:

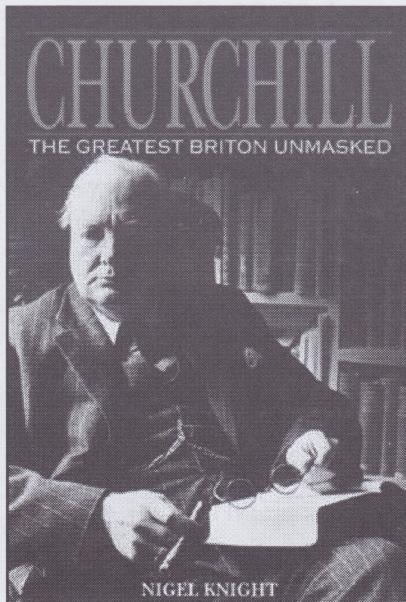
I have had to do most work on the programme, which has been materially modified as a result, and I am pretty satisfied now that, if we can keep out of war for a few years, we shall have an air force of such striking power that no one will care to run risks with it. I cannot believe that the next war, if it ever comes, will be like the last one, and I believe our resources will be more profitably employed in the air, and on the sea, than in building up great armies.

These words are hardly those of an "apeaser".

As soon as the war was under way, Churchill was able to give free rein to experiment with his dispersionist strategy. Norway was Churchill's first attempt to relive the Gallipoli operation and thus prove his critics wrong. It had all the hallmarks of a Churchillian operation. He went ahead with it against the advice of the First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Dudley Pound. As Knight says, "The entire Norwegian campaign had endured disastrous organization, planning and execution, and, more than anyone, Churchill had been in charge". Matters were made worse by his continual interference with the plans of the operational commanders and his frequent changes of mind and vacillation. Knight sums up the campaign by writing:

The fiasco has largely been airbrushed out of history, despite the fact that it was clear that Churchill undertook political and military direction and had learned nothing from the experience of Gallipoli. It is deeply ironic that the immediate cause of Churchill succeeding Chamberlain as Prime Minister was a catastrophic event for which he himself had been culpable.

The Battle of France that culminated in the catastrophe of Dunkirk was yet another example of Churchill's incompetence. He simply did not understand that the Battle was lost until too late and admitted that the defeat was "one of the greatest surprises I have had in my life". While the Battle raged, Churchill promised to supply France an additional ten RAF fighter squadrons. Dowding immediately wrote what Knight calls "a seminal letter"



of protest, pointing out that RAF fighter losses in France were exceeding the rate of replacement. Dowding ended his letter with these words:

I believe that, if an adequate fighter force is kept in this country, if the fleet remains in being, and if Home Forces are suitably organized to resist invasion, we should be able to carry on the war single-handed for some time, if not indefinitely. But, if the Home Defence Force is drained away in desperate attempts to remedy the situation in France, defeat in France will involve the final, complete and irremediable defeat of this country.

Churchill then told the Cabinet that Dowding had agreed to the departure of more squadrons to France, to which Dowding replied: "What can one say about Churchill's statement other than that it was totally untrue... I never discussed such a point with him. I'd never had the opportunity to discuss with him anything about such matters..." It is clear that Churchill lied; it is also clear that he was prepared to denude the RAF far beyond the point of risking "final, complete and irremediable defeat". During the Battle of France, the RAF lost more aircraft than it did in the Battle of Britain.

According to Knight, during the Battle of France Britain abandoned 2,472 guns, 84,427 vehicles, 657,000 tons of ammunition, six destroyers, and 1,000 aircraft. In addition to the thousands of soldiers and sailors who were killed or injured, 320 pilots were killed or reported missing, and 115 became prisoners of war. This represents a massive defeat by any standards. Knight rightly says that the battle "amply demonstrates Churchill's lack of grasp of the realities of Blitzkrieg warfare". He goes on to suggest that "Although Churchill was quite out of touch with events as they unfolded, he insisted on interfering with military strategy at a most critical moment..."

The one redeeming feature of the whole sorry affair was that Britain was fortunate in having such leaders as Hugh Dowding, and Vice-Admiral Bertram Ramsay (earlier sacked as Fifth Sea Lord by Churchill) who masterminded the successful evacuation of 338,000 troops from France. Knight quotes the following passage from an article written by Max Hastings:

Dowding... understood what Winston Churchill did not: that his job was not to destroy the Luftwaffe, an almost impossible task, but simply to keep his force flying and fighting. If Dowding had thrown everything into the Battle, as the Prime Minister instinctively wanted, the RAF could not have supported its rate of attrition against the much bigger German air force.

Dowding also knew that if the RAF could keep going until the approaching winter made flying difficult, it would be possible to build up the RAF's strength during the winter months.

Nigel Knight devotes a large part of his book to recording the failure of many of Churchill's dispersionist escapades that were costly in lives and matériel, as well as detracting from the war against the German homeland. These included the war in North Africa; the excursions in the Balkans, Greece and Crete; the long and futile slog from Sicily and up through Italy - all of which contributed very little towards the defeat of Germany. Such sideshows militated against the early establishment of the Second Front in the West, much to the annoyance of Roosevelt and Stalin, who both wanted the invasion of France to begin as early as 1942. In order to mollify them, Churchill ordered the launch of the botched and ill-fated raid on Dieppe, which resulted in many casualties, particularly of Canadians. Knight calls the raid "Churchill's Folly".

Churchill's continued procrastination in establishing the Second Front infuriated the Americans and Russians, as well as some of his own commanders. It was from this point that Churchill, and hence Britain, began to be sidelined by the "Big Two". Knight states:

Churchill's behaviour weakened Britain's ties with Canada. It would help to loosen the grip of Empire, which had been central to Churchill's interests for most of his political career. It would do little to help the Allied

war effort - far from it. Dieppe was no more than a pinprick raid, another part of Churchill's dispersionist strategy.

Bomber Command provided Britain with the best chance of bringing the war to an early closure, but Churchill squandered that opportunity by ordering the C-in-C, Air Marshal Arthur "Bomber" Harris, to adopt a policy of area bombing German cities rather than targeting the country's industrial complexes. He thought that this would undermine the morale of the German civilian populace, but the evidence is that it had precisely the opposite effect.

When, after the horrific firebombing of Dresden, international concern suggested that Britain was committing war crimes against civilians, Churchill distanced himself from the bombing campaign and blamed Harris as responsible for the policy. In fact, Churchill washed his hands of the bombing campaign, the consequent murder of countless German civilians, including women and children, and the unnecessary deaths of 55,500 RAF airmen who had bravely carried out the policy that he had initiated and ordered. In his "VE" Day broadcast to the nation he made no mention of Bomber Command, and unlike other senior commanders, Bomber Harris's name was omitted from the subsequent New Year's honours list. As Knight writes, "Yet again, things that Churchill didn't like were someone else's fault, not his own".

Knight claims that Churchill's reputation as a war leader rests almost entirely on his rhetoric: "His rhetoric inspired the nation but it was victories that were needed, not rhetoric". Aneurin Bevan put it more succinctly; suggesting that Churchill treated speeches as though they were battles and battles as though they were speeches. Knight ends this compelling, if controversial, account of Churchill's political career by comparing Churchill with Hitler in the following words:

In the deepest of ironies, it was Hitler who made Churchill a historical figure. If it had not been for Hitler, Churchill would never have been recalled as First Lord of the Admiralty in 1939, let alone become Prime Minister. He would have ended his political career in 1929, as Chancellor of the Exchequer - just as his father had. He would have been a minor figure in British political history, and would be largely forgotten today. It is because of Churchill's role in World War II, and because he wrote so much of the history himself, that we remember Churchill, above all else, for Hitler's defeat. Hitler is remembered for himself.

lor of the Exchequer - just as his father had. He would have been a minor figure in British political history, and would be largely forgotten today. It is because of Churchill's role in World War II, and because he wrote so much of the history himself, that we remember Churchill, above all else, for Hitler's defeat. Hitler is remembered for himself.

Reviewed by Ronald G. W. Rickcord, Newport Pagnell, England



Sir Arthur 'Bomber' Harris now has this statue outside St Clement Danes, near London's Royal Courts of Justice

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USA 2010 - The End of White America?

The 2010 United States census will be mailed to Americans in February and March. It will offer more choices than ever for racial classifications. This comes at a time when nearly every leader says that race does not matter. Some people even say that there is no scientific basis for race. Yet many who claim to believe this also support affirmative action and other forms of discrimination against whites.

The Center for Perpetual Diversity found some problems with the census and made recommendations to the Census Bureau for the 2020 census. First we should look at the 1890 census which is interesting because they already recognized the problem of how to count mixed race people. According to the census in 1890 the United States and its territories contained 6,337,980 Negroes, 956,989 Mulattoes, 105,135 Quadroons, 69,936 Octoors, 107,475 Chinese, 2,039 Japanese and 58,805 Civilized Indians. The 1890 census divided whites into 3 categories. Their populations were as follows: 34,358,348 native whites, 11,583,075 native whites with foreign parents, and 9,121,807 foreign whites. The white population was nearly 88% of the total.

An Octoors was defined as anyone with 1/8 negro ancestry or any trace of negro ancestry. Later the Census Bureau simplified things by just counting blacks and mulattoes. A mulatto was defined as someone with any trace of negro blood. However, how many people know all eight of their great-grand parents? I am sure that quite a few Octoors don't even know that they should classify themselves as black. Even Quadroons are technically more white than black, even though they look black and probably vote black. A Quadroon would not really be telling a lie if he said he was white.

In 1890 Hispanics had to be counted as either white or Civilized Indian. So why do we need a different category for them in 2010? Hispanics can be of any race as they keep reminding us. When a crime victim describes the assailant as looking Hispanic, a good defense attorney will explain to the jury that there is no such thing as a Hispanic look or a Hispanic race. Hispanics' skin color ranges from the darkest black to nearly the lightest white and there are Asian Hispanics as well.

In the 2000 Census whites were only 75.1%. 2.4 percent of respondents checked two or more boxes for race. 5.5 percent said they were 'some other race.' 12.3 percent said they were black, while 12.9 percent said they were black and another race. Many more blacks are mixed with another race but only 0.6 percent realize it or care enough to put it on the last census form.

Question number 8 of the 2010 Census explains that 'Hispanic origins are not races.' We are offered the following choices:

Not of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin; Mexican; Mexican American; Chicano; Puerto Rican; Cuban; "another Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin - print origin, for example, Argentinian, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadorean, Spaniard, and so on"

Question 9 is about race and says the respondent can mark one or more boxes. It offers the following choices:

White; Black or African American or Negro; American Indian or Alaska Native (Print name of enrolled or principal tribe). Asian Indian; Chinese; Filipino; Japanese; Korean; Vietnamese; Native Hawaiian; Guamanian or Chamorro; Samoan; Other Asian; Other Pacific Islander.

Just in case these choices are not enough you can also check 'some other race' and print whatever you want.

For the purpose of the census, is the difference between Japanese and Chinese or Korean really that important? They are not different races, just like French and English are not different races..

Are Guamanians and Samoans different races? Why are they races and Hispanics are not? Most Hispanics need to say that they are white if they choose from the above list and don't want to write an answer by hand in those little squares. Hispanics could be divided into racial groups and the entire category of Hispanic could be eliminated. People with mostly Spanish or Portuguese blood would be white or European and darker Hispanics would be African or Negro and the others would be South American Indians. They would not lose political power from such a change.

I am sure that many of the people who check the 'white' box do so because they don't fit into the other categories and they don't want to take the time to put a check mark next to 'some other race' and then scribble the name of some country which they are happy to forget. Many of these 'whites' are not really white at all.

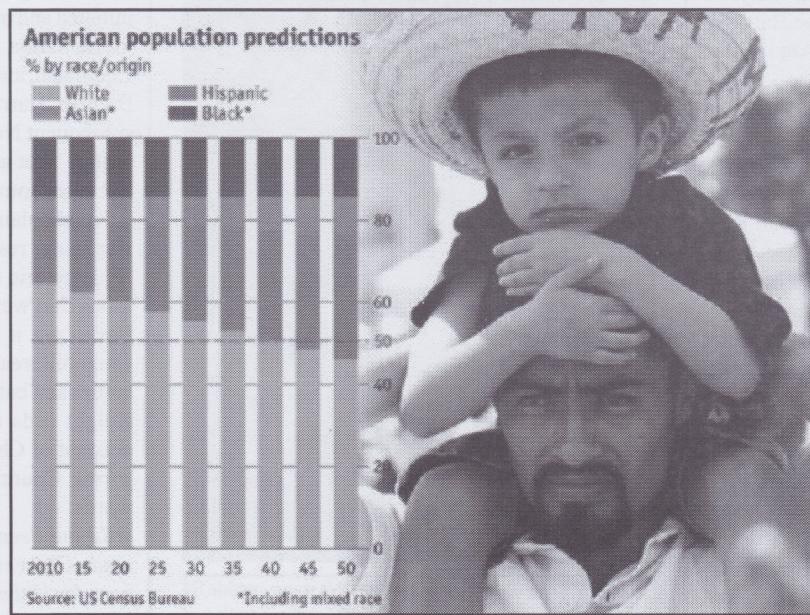
The term white really seems inappropriate now, it is like saying miscellaneous. Arabs, Georgians, Afghans, Iranians, most Hispanics or Latinos, and Moroccans to name a few, are not really white. Some of them can pass for white but such diverse people should not simply be

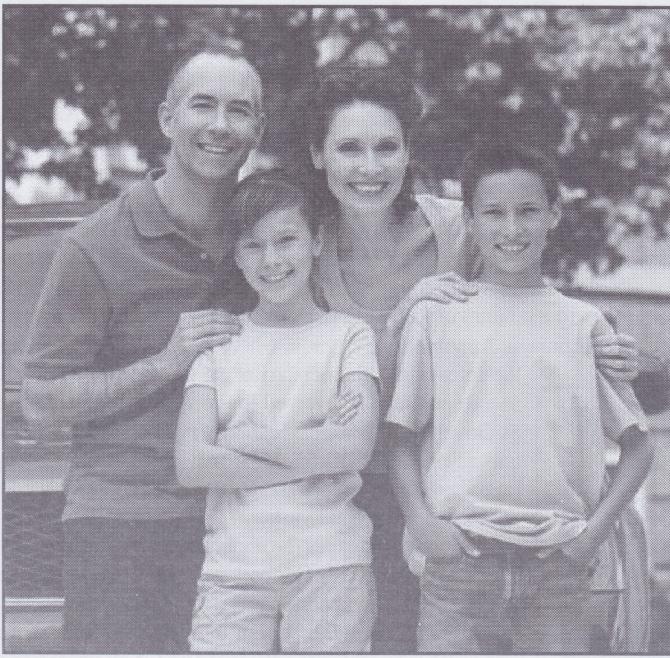
dumped in the same category just to make things easy.

Perhaps there is another reason. The same people that are responsible for bringing millions of third world immigrants into our country might be telling the Census Bureau to make it look like America is more white than it really is. High level officials must be concerned that reporting a smaller population of whites will shock the financial markets and cause a market crash and/or a devaluation of the dollar. When the white population drops below a certain level, it could trigger the ultimate white flight, as millions of whites move to Europe as author, James Schneider wrote about in his novel, *White Flight*. This is a valid concern, but the Center for Perpetual Diversity believes we should correct the problem rather than mislead ourselves into thinking that it is not that bad.

The Center recommends that the Census Bureau eliminate the white category and replace it with: Europeans, Arabs, and West Asians. Perhaps it would even be good to separate Europeans into Northern Europeans, Southern Europeans, because these two groups are more different than Chinese and Japanese. If the Census Bureau followed this advice the white population of the US (people whose ancestors came from Europe) would probably be less than 50%. This is a milestone that many liberals look forward to. Why not give them this victory sooner rather than in the year 2042 as projected? Then we will see if they are satisfied with a white population under 50% or if they will continue their racist policies until whites are virtually extinct.

To demonstrate the difficulty of counting races we should consider the white Africans. There are a number of white refugees from Africa living in the United States. Most are from South Africa and Rhodesia but there are some from other countries too. These people were born in Africa and may even have white ancestors born in Africa hundreds of years ago. They are not black or Negro but they are more African than





White American families will be a minority by 2040, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's statistics - or in effect earlier, according to James Schneider

the majority of blacks in America. They could honestly say that they are African Americans.

My dictionary defines Hispanic as, 'of or relating to the people, speech or culture of Spain, Spain and Portugal or Latin America.' If a European couple lives and works in Mexico for a few years and then moves to the U.S., can they claim to be Hispanic? What about their Mexican born child? If a person visits Mexico for a week or two and likes the food and learns a few words of Spanish is that enough to be Hispanic?

To further complicate things, consider the fact that many anthropologists agree that all humans alive today have a common ancestor who lived near what is today Kenya about 150,000 years ago. Therefore everyone could say that they are African or African Americans. It is even more important to classify yourself as African American when you are applying for a loan or a job. It may increase your chances of success, but it also helps the company you are dealing with. They will get extra points (whatever that is worth) for lending to or hiring more Africans. If they look at you and say, 'you're not African American,' you can respond defiantly, 'I have ancestors from Africa. I hope you are not going to discriminate against me because my skin is lighter than some of my African cousins.'

When we complete the 2010 census we must give more thought to our responses, especially question 9. The Center for Perpetual Diversity is recommending that whites check the 'other' box and write in 'European' or even a specific country of origin if you want to. On the other hand all Americans could consider their ancestors from 150,000 years ago and say that they are African American to protest against a country that encourages discrimination against whites? If the 2010 census shows that whites have been reduced to less than 50% of the population maybe some of our leaders would be alarmed enough to stop the insane levels of immigration into our country. Or is it more important to get results which can be compared to previous censuses is so that we will all know how much worse our country has become?

James Schneider, Gaithersburg, Maryland

*Editor's note: James Schneider is a long-term H&D subscriber and director of The Center for Perpetual Diversity
- www.SaveEurope.net*

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On Normans in the Colonies

Below are telling anecdotes about people of warlike Norman heritage in more modern times. The first is about Joshua Chamberlain, the incredibly important Battle of Gettysburg Union war hero (who won the battle of Little Round Top, a key hilltop struggle) and then Lewis Millett, a WWII/Korea/Vietnam war vet with a chestful of the highest combat medals, who just died in November 2009. Both men with Norman family names were Medal of Honor winners.

Like myself, these people have a Norman last name, but after almost 1000 years of Norman intermarriage with Anglo-Saxons and other Britons (or Germans, Irish, Dutch or Scandinavians) they were certainly no longer of pure Norman (Norwegian-Danish) ancestry. But they show that the ability to be skilled at violence and rulership (Chamberlain became the most popular governor in Maine history post-war) can be used for good as well as for the cause of evil, cruelty and self-aggrandizement.

It's important to understand that even if those warlords back in 1066 had a borderline case of psychopathy - in an ultra-violent age when only the very meanest survived and "nice guys finished last" - at least they were Nordic tough guys. The Normans were simply brilliant. They were incredibly brave. They were superbly organized. And they fought right in the front ranks; they did not send men to their deaths from the rear like the Jewish and white neo-con agitators today, whom many of us who have worn the uniform call "chicken hawks."

It's as Solzhenitsyn said, the line between good and evil is not just between political movements or countries. It also goes straight through every single human heart. We each must decide every day how to use our lives and gifts.

And to be fair, it was not the Normans who brought the Jews back to England in the late 1600s, though the Normans had indeed brought them in from Rouen in 1066. In fact, it was the Normans themselves who in 1290 first expelled the Jews from a major European country, and this led to France expelling them in 1394 and then Spain famously throwing them out (as in King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Columbus fame) in 1492....three centuries of mass expulsions from Western Europe.

In fact, as E. Michael Jones' book *The Jewish Revolutionary Spirit* shows, it was the Puritans (non-nobles who in fact had abolished the Norman royal class) and the Dutch import William of Orange (from a country that has had a large Jewish population since the 1500s) who treasonably borrowed money from Dutch Jews and eventually brought the money-lenders back. These founded the Bank of England in 1694, turning the whole country into debt serfs and using the British Empire to attack the enemies of unlimited Jewish power.

There is a question what percentage of the English people today are Norman. The genetic studies reveal very little, since the Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Danes, Swedes and Norwegians who poured into England from the 400s to the 1100s were all of related Germanic stock, and so were the French and Flemish nobles in William's cavalry army who came from the rest of France (outside of Normandy), being second and third sons of the Frankish warrior aristocracy. (Only the Breton knights in William's army were largely Celtic.)

But a book that came out in the 1880s said that the civic rolls of London (the capital city that was a magnet for people from all over England, just as Washington DC is for America) suggested convincingly to me that a whopping one Englishman in three has a Norman-French name, modified of course over the generations to sound "English." This makes sense to me, since the enormous list I have in this essay shows clearly that a high percentage of Englishmen (as well as Americans, Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders and British South Africans) have these frequently occurring names. In my own case, both my Angell side (my father's grandmother and my mother's mother) and my Nugent paternal genes are Norman, but Rhode Island was once full of names such as Blanchard, Williams, Chafee, Brown, Lippett, Tippitt, Leggett, etc.

So here are two examples of the still-present Norman warlike spirit and leadership.

Joshua Chamberlain (Abridged and edited from Wikipedia and other sources)

Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain (1828–1914) was an American college professor from the State of Maine who volunteered during the American "Civil War" to join the Union Army. Although having no earlier education in military strategies, he became a highly respected and decorated Union officer, reaching the rank of brigadier general (and brevet [temporary] major general, the second highest rank). For his gallantry at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in 1893 he was awarded the Medal of Honor. He was given the honor of commanding the Union troops at the surrender ceremony for the infantry of Robert E. Lee's Confederate forces, the Army of Northern Virginia, at Appomattox, Virginia, where he chivalrously honored the defeated Southerners. After the war, he entered politics as a Republican and served four one-year terms of office as Governor of Maine. He then served on the faculty of, and as president of, his alma mater, Bowdoin College [another British-French name, from Baudouin, related to the Saxon name Baldwin].

Brilliant in languages (he understood nine), he was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of his college in 1852 (top ten percent of the class). An ancestor was a sergeant at the decisive Battle of Yorktown that won the American Revolution and another fought in the War of 1812. As a professor of philosophy at Bowdoin College in Maine, he was refused permission to enlist in the Union army due to his value to the faculty, but when granted a leave of absence to study languages in Europe, he enlisted anyway to fight.

At the Battle of Little Round Top, in July 1863, Alabama forces relentlessly charged up the hill to dislodge Colonel Chamberlain and his Mainers. Wounded twice, and seeing his men's ammunition dwindle threateningly, Chamberlain ordered his weary men to bayonet-charge the enemy both straight downhill and also sweep in from the side (the flank). Despite their consistent bravery, the Southern forces, who were fighting uphill all day long, finally broke. This defense of a key Union-held hill overlooking the battlefield was a key to the whole Northern victory at Gettysburg, along with crushing the Southern general George Pickett's famous and valiant charge. (Pickett being "of course" yet another Norman name.)

At the Battle of Petersburg, Virginia in April 1864, the now Brigadier General Chamberlain was severely wounded and yet propped himself up on his sword to continue giving commands until he fainted for loss of blood. President Lincoln himself ordered Chamberlain promoted to brevet major general. In all, Chamberlain served in twenty battles and numerous skirmishes, was cited for bravery four times, had six horses shot from under him, and was wounded six times.

On the morning of April 9, 1865, Chamberlain learned of the desire by Lee to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia when a Confederate staff officer approached him under a flag of truce. "Sir," he reported to Chamberlain, "I am from General Gordon. General Lee desires a cessation of hostilities until he can hear from General Grant as to the proposed surrender." The next day, Chamberlain was summoned to Union headquarters where Maj. Gen. Charles Griffin informed him that he had been selected to preside over the parade of the Confederate infantry as part of their formal surrender at Appomattox Court House on April 12.

Thus Chamberlain was responsible for one of the most poignant scenes of the Civil War. As the Confederate soldiers marched down the road to surrender and stack their arms and hand over their colors (flags, etc.), Chamberlain, on his own initiative, ordered his men to come to attention and "carry [present] arms" as a show of respect.

Chamberlain described what happened next:

Gordon, at the head of the marching column, outdoes us in courtesy. He was riding with downcast eyes and more than pensive look; but at this clatter of arms he raises his eyes and instantly catching the significance, wheels his horse with that superb grace of which he is master, drops the point of his sword to his stirrup, gives a command, at which the great Confederate ensign [battle flag] following him is dipped and his decimated brigades, as they reach our right, respond to the 'carry'. All the while on our part not a sound of trumpet or drum, not a cheer, nor



Joshua Chamberlain, college professor and Union Army general, was a hero of the Battle of Gettysburg

a word nor motion of man, but awful stillness as if it were the passing of the dead.

Chamberlain's salute to the Confederate soldiers was unpopular with many in the North, but he defended his action in his memoirs, *The Passing of the Armies*. Many years later, Gordon, in his own memoirs, called Chamberlain "one of the knightliest soldiers of the Federal Army."

Chamberlain left the army soon after the war ended, going back to his home state of Maine. Due to his immense popularity he was elected as a Republican and served as Governor of Maine for four one-year terms. His victory in 1866 set the record for the most votes and the highest percentage for any Maine governor. He would break his own record in 1868. During his time in office he was attacked by those angered by his support for capital punishment and by his refusal to create a special police force to enforce the state's prohibition of alcohol.

In 1898 at the age of 70, still in pain from his wounds, he volunteered for duty as an officer in the Spanish-American War. Rejected for duty, he called it one of the major disappointments of his life. He died in 1914 of lingering complications from his wounds at Petersburg at the ripe age of 85.

Lewis Millett - awarded Medal of Honor after bayonet charge. While this man purportedly wanted to "fight Nazis," I get the sense from the photos and his résumé that he was also just a born warrior; he enjoyed the challenges, responsibilities and yes, thrills of combat and leading men under fire. As Robert E. Lee famously said; "It is well that war is so terrible, else we should come to grow fond of it."

The Medal of Honor is the highest American military medal. In the Korean War, 133 Medals of Honor were presented for bravery in action, 95 of them posthumously.

Colonel Lewis Millett was so determined to fight the Nazis that he deserted the US Army as a teenager and enlisted in the Royal Canadian Artillery Regiment in 1940.

"He was mad because it didn't look like the United States was going to go," said his brother Albert of Mechanic Falls, Maine. "He went to Canada because he wanted to fight against Hitler."

Colonel Millett, a career Army officer who was awarded the Medal of Honor in 1951 after leading a bayonet charge up a hill in Korea, said in a 2006 interview, "I must be the only regular Army colonel who has ever been court-martialed and convicted of desertion." Colonel Millett, who grew up in Dartmouth [Massachusetts], died November 14th 2009 of heart failure at a veterans hospital in Loma Linda, Calif., near his home in Idyllwild. He was 88.

President Truman presented him with the Medal of Honor, citing his actions in leading his men under heavy fire in a ferocious attack to take Hill 180 near the village of Soam-Ni on Feb. 7, 1951.

Colonel Millett, then a captain, had seen Chinese propaganda fliers saying that Americans were afraid of hand-to-hand combat.

"When I read that, I thought, 'I'll show you,'" he said in a 2006 interview with the journal *Military History*.

He trained his men in "cold steel" combat. After one of his platoons was pinned down, he ordered his men to fix bayonets. Despite being wounded in the leg by shrapnel, he led the charge while lobbing grenades and bayoneting and clubbing the enemy.

The official medal citation reads: "His dauntless leadership and personal courage so inspired his men that they stormed into the hostile position and used their bayonets with such lethal effect that the enemy fled in wild disorder."

The assault, according to historian S.L.A. Marshall, was "the most complete bayonet charge by American troops since Cold Harbor," a Civil War battle in 1864.

Born in Mechanic Falls, Lewis L. Millett was taken to Massachusetts when his mother divorced his father and remarried. He was headstrong as a toddler and once slipped away to explore the railroad yard when he could barely walk, his brother said. "My mother would tie him to a chair while she was hanging clothes so he couldn't get away after that," said Albert.

Colonel Millett grew up hearing stories of his great grandfather's military service during the Civil War and of an uncle's heroics during World War I as a member of the 101st Artillery Regiment from Massachusetts, his brother said.

He joined the same regiment in 1938, during high school in Dartmouth.

"I was vice president of my high school senior class and was invited to make a speech on Memorial Day 1940," he told *Military History*. "I put on my National Guard uniform for the occasion. Adolf Hitler had overrun Europe, and I warned my classmates that we would soon be in a war. I told them that it was better to go prepared. So I joined the Army Air Corps."

But he left the Army and hitchhiked to Canada with a friend who had a bad conduct discharge from the Marines and enlisted in Canada.

By the time Colonel Millett was sent to England as a radar operator, the United States was in the war. He transferred to the US Army. As a member of the 27th Armored Field Artillery of the First Armored Division, he participated in the Allied invasion of North Africa, where he earned a Silver Star after driving a burning halftrack loaded with ammunition away from US troops and jumping out just before it exploded.

He continued with his regiment, fighting in Italy until his past caught up with him. He was court-martialed for desertion, lost his leave privileges, and was fined \$52.00.

"He didn't give a hoot about the leave privileges because he wasn't going anywhere anyway, but he was a little annoyed about the 52 bucks," his brother said. "They told him they had to do that so they could promote him."

After World War II, he enrolled in Bates College in Lewiston, Maine, and studied three years before he was called to duty in Korea. He later earned a bachelor's degree from Park College in Missouri in the 1960s.

In 1951, he met Winona Williams during festivities surrounding the Medal of Honor awards ceremony, according to his sister, Alice Pepin of Turner, Maine. They were married more than 40 years when she died in 1993. His first marriage to Virginia Young had ended in divorce.

After Korea, Colonel Millett became an intelligence officer and was sent to Vietnam. He commanded the training center of the Army Security Agency at Ft. Devens in the mid-1960s.

He retired in 1973, frustrated that the United States had "quit" the fight in Vietnam, he said.

In addition to his Silver Star and Medal of Honor citations, Colonel Millett received the Distinguished Service Cross, two Legions of Merit, three Bronze Stars, four Purple Hearts, and three Air Medals.

"He was extremely proud of his country and proud of his men who fought under him," [an admirer] said. "Even after he retired from the Army, he still visited many of the Army bases to talk to the young men, especially those deployed to the Far East."

In 1985, one of Colonel Millett's sons, Army Staff Sergeant John Millett, died in an airplane crash in Newfoundland that killed 240 returning troops. They were returning from a peacekeeping operation on the Sinai Peninsula in the Middle East.

The loss inspired Colonel Millett to write a poem titled "A Soldier's Prayer." He often recited the poem during public appearances, beginning with the opening line, "I've fought when others feared to serve."

Count Nugent von Westmeath - I cannot resist adding this kinsman because I bear such an uncanny physical resemblance to him.

Laval Graf Nugent von Westmeath (Ballynacor, Ireland, 1777-1862) was an officer of Irish birth who, unable as a Catholic to serve as an officer in the British Army, fought in the armies of Austria against Napoleon and later against the Italians and Hungarians.

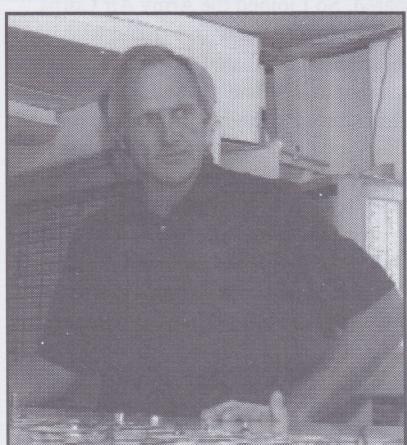
Nugent was the son of Count Michael Anton Nugent, who had served as the Austrian governor of Prague. In 1793 he joined the Austrian Army, becoming colonel in 1807, and Chief of Staff of the Army corps of Archduke Johann in 1809. In 1813 he led the campaign against Viceroy Eugène de Beauharnais and reconquered Croatia, Istria and the Po Valley in Italy. In 1815 he commanded the right wing of the Austrian Army in Italy, liberated



Lewis L. Millett, won the Medal of Honor and numerous other decorations in Korea and World War II

Rome, and defeated Joachim Murat at the Battle of Ceprano and the Battle of San Germano.

In 1816 Nugent was given the title of prince by Pope Pius VII. In 1817 he entered the service of King Ferdinand of the Two Sicilies. After the outbreak of the Carbonari rebellion (seeking Italian unification) in 1820, he returned to serve in the Austrian Army. In 1848 he led an Army Corps under Joseph Radetzky von Radetz (whence the famous and jaunty Radetzky march by Johann Strauss) in battle against Piedmont and also against the Hungarian Revolutionaries in 1848. He received the title of field marshal in 1849. Nugent died in 1862 in the Bosiljewo Castle near Karlovac in Croatia.



Australian golf champion Greg Norman

earnings.

Norman first names have completely driven out the old Anglo-Saxon first names. (How often do you meet someone named Beowulf?)

Here are the top names in the county of Essex (64% of them) between 1182 and 1272, and as you can see, almost all these names still predominate today in the various white countries that are offshoots of the British Empire. They are listed in order of frequency.

For men: William, John, Robert, Richard, Roger, Ralf (Ralph), Thomas, Henry, Geoffrey, Walter and Hugh.

For women: Alice, Matilda, Joan, Agnes, Emma, Isabel(la), Margery/Margaret, Ro(h)esia (pretty rare nowadays...), Juliana, Cecily, Avice (also faded) and Beatrice. (source: <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/nicola/anglonorman.html>)

“Norman” is one of the first/given names that American Jews once preferred (rivaling Sidney, Marc and Milton), as in Norman Finkelstein, the *Holocaust Industry* author; TV producer Norman Lear of *All in the Family* infamy; filmmaker Norman Jewison (*Fiddler on the Roof*, “Jesus Christ Superstar, and *Rollerball*); and Norman Fell, the actor who played the Jewish-acting landlord Stanley Roper on the 1977-84 ABC comedy *Three’s Company*. Is this in fond memory of the golden age of Norman Jewish ritual murder and money-lending to Britain!

John de Nugent, Sarver, Pennsylvania

*Editor's note: John de Nugent is an American of British ancestry from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania whose Norman ancestors hailed from Nogent-le-Rotrou in Upper Normandy. A second-generation US Marine, he graduated with high honors from Georgetown University in Washington DC in 1981, having became a white nationalist through the NSWPP founded by George Lincoln Rockwell. He later worked with WN activists such as William Pierce, Hans Schmidt and Willis Carto and ran in the Republican Party primary for US Congress in 1990 in the Nashville, Tennessee area. (He asserts that only massive electronic voting machine fraud prevented his victory.) He planned a vigorous campaign for US President in 2008 but effectively withdrew, deciding that Barack Obama -- if not fully exposed beforehand -- would be elected and then would prove a historic disaster for the left. His book *Solutrea, Arise* is scheduled to appear in January 2010, and is designed to found an "international white tribe" that can survive for centuries as an assertive minority if white homelands cannot be fully liberated.*

His website is www.johndenugent.com; also www.youtube.com/johndenugent



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Death of Jürgen Rieger spotlights 'democratic' tyranny

Jürgen Rieger - for decades Germany's leading campaigner for the rights of persecuted nationalists and most recently vice-chairman of the National Democratic Party (NPD) - died aged 63 on 29th October, a few days after suffering a stroke during a meeting of the NPD's national executive in Berlin.

Alongside fellow Germans Horst Mahler and Sylvia Stoltz, Rieger was one of the very few German lawyers who were also committed nationalists, and like them he sometimes found himself in the dock. Almost forty years ago he was a militant activist against the leftist terrorist Baader-Meinhof Gang (and its successor the Red Army Faction). Ironically Horst Mahler was then a Marxist and a leading organiser of Baader-Meinhof, but he and Rieger later became close allies in exposing and combating the foreign occupation government which has ruled Germany since 1945.

While some European nationalists have to a greater or lesser extent sought to portray themselves as defenders of Christian traditions, Rieger sought to revive older pagan traditions of Germanic religious communities. These efforts to build a racial nationalist metaphysics were a consistent theme of Rieger's career, though the peculiar circumstances of late 20th century Germany meant that this took varying political forms.

Since the banning of Germany's first postwar nationalist party - the Socialist Reich Party (SRP) - in 1952, German nationalists have had two (perhaps complementary) alternative paths to follow. By the time it was banned the SRP had won seats in the Lower Saxony and Bremen state parliaments, and some activists in the following decades chose to continue this electoral path, through parties such as the Empire Party (DRP), its successor the NPD (founded in 1964), the rival German People's Union (DVU) which began to fight elections in 1987, and the now virtually defunct Republicans (*Republikaner*).

This electoral path has achieved occasional successes. The NPD came close to winning seats in the German general election of 1969, polling 4.3%, just short of the 5% threshold, and won state parliament seats in the 1960s and 2000s. Several Republican MEPs were elected at the 1989 election, including party leader and Waffen SS veteran Franz Schönhuber, though all were defeated in 1994.

Yet electoral strategies carry the ever-present temptation to dilute nationalist principles beyond recognition, as we have seen with the BNP and latterly in Germany with the NPD. The more ideologically purist elements of the movement chose to operate in a series of cultural movements rather than political parties, seeking to evade the stifling effect of political party regulations, shun the temptation to vacuous populism, and build a guilt-free nationalist consciousness among younger generations of post-war Germans.

Foremost among such groups was the *Wiking-Jugend* (Viking Youth), the successor to the youth wing of the banned SRP. During the 1980s and 1990s WJ activists were also involved with Germany's most militant nationalist party the Free German Workers' Party (FAP), and Jürgen Rieger was one of the most important organisers of such alliances.

When the WJ and the FAP were banned by the German courts in 1994-5, some members went into temporary exile in Madrid, while others including Rieger helped to build the looser networks of "autonomous nationalists" which sought to operate under the radar of the German state's political police.

In recent years Rieger had attempted to overcome personal and factional rivalries and build an alliance between these autonomous networks and Germany's most successful nationalist political party the NPD. Together with former FAP ally Thomas Wulff and several other party officials,

Rieger helped the NPD steer the desperately difficult course between the Scylla of self-indulgent extremist posturing and the Charybdis of vacuous opportunism and Zionist fellow-travelling.

Soon after joining the NPD in 2006 Rieger became chairman of its Hamburg branch, and then national deputy chairman. Early in 2009 he helped to fight off an attempt to turn the NPD in a BNP style direction of compromise with Zion conservatism.

Jürgen Rieger's multifaceted contribution as the "lawyer for Germany" could be itemised as follows:

- legal defence for persecuted patriots and challenges to the politicisation of German justice;
- preservation of his country's pre-Christian religious heritage - an indissoluble union of race and nation;
- mobilising and instilling ideological training in a younger generation of nationalists;

- passing on a political (and often financial) inheritance from an older generation of nationalists, which helped keep the NPD financially solvent and politically uncorrupted.

Rieger's importance was made even clearer when Germany's Constitutional Court handed down its judgment in a case which he had brought, appealing against the banning of the annual Rudolf Hess memorial march in Wunsiedel, where the former National Socialist deputy leader is buried. As he pointed out in his appeal, Hess was a "martyr for peace" who chose to fly to Britain in May 1941. While it is illegal in Germany to question any of the events collectively labelled the 'Holocaust', Hess was already in a British prison when the alleged programme to exterminate European Jewry began.

Since there was no evidence that the Wunsiedel march would present a threat to public order, Rieger managed to get the original ban (imposed in 1991) overturned in 2001, but four years later the German Parliament responded to "anti-nazi" lobbying and amended the law to reimpose the ban. Otto Schily, the interior minister who promoted the ban, was himself a former far left militant who had been the lawyer for numerous Marxist terrorists thirty years earlier.

Rieger took the issue to the Constitutional Court, arguing that the ban was an infringement of Germans' constitutional rights under the so-called 'Basic Law', in that it was politically biased: a pro-Stalinist march would not be banned, yet those wishing to commemorate Hess were denied the right of free assembly and free political expression.

The Constitutional Court's judgment starkly revealed the politicisation of German justice. It accepted that the law was indeed politically biased and that it selectively removed the normal constitutional rights of nationalists and others who wished to acknowledge Hess's self-sacrifice.

Yet the court ruled that this exception to constitutionally guaranteed freedoms should be allowed. The Wunsiedel march should be banned not because of any threat to public order, but because the very 'Basic Law' which supposedly protected free speech and free assembly was in the first instance designed as an 'anti-nazi' document.

In other words: Germany is a free society, unless you have anything positive to say about national socialism. Freedom only applies to 'anti-nazi' caricatures of history. Democracy is only conceivable when it produces the right result.

The spirit of Jürgen Rieger is needed now more than ever. His compatriots will need to redouble their efforts to honour his memory.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

Where's That Quid? - E.N. Ronn looks at the BNP accounts

Even by the abysmal standards of the BNP's inept treasury department, 2009 has been an embarrassing year.

Both the regional accounting unit ("RAU") and the central accounting unit ("CAU") were late in filing in their accounts yet again, so that the RAU incurred a fine of £500 and the CAU incurred a fine of £1,000, reported in the *Financial Times* of 18th December 2009, along with Nick Griffin's belated admission that it is "not acceptable to present inadequate accounts".

The fines will be paid in the usual way out of donations contributed by poor people who make great sacrifices to subsidise the BNP's incompetence. They will then be disguised in the 2009 accounts as administration expenses, as happened in 2007 with the fine imposed for the late filing of the 2006 accounts. Disgracefully, these words appear at page 12 of the auditors' report for the CAU:

"Attention is drawn to the comments made in the *Chairman's Report* regarding the task of maintaining central office accounts, and the resulting fact that it has not been possible for the Party to submit an adequate set of records to us.

"Accordingly in our opinion the financial statements do not:

"1. Give a true and fair view of the state of the party's affairs at 31st December 2008.

"2. Give a true and fair view of the results for the year then ended.

"In our opinion the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out on pages 18 and 19.

"In our opinion it cannot be said the accounts comply with the requirements of the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000, as adequate records have not been made available.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, and this is possible because of the possibility of support from the regions."

In plain English, Nick Griffin's BNP cannot keep a straight set of books, and head office is insolvent, depending upon raids on branch funds to pay for its overspend.

The shareholders of any company run in this fashion would instantly dismiss the chairman and the board.

One contributory factor to the prevailing chaos is that the BNP now has its third treasurer in less than six months. The BNP's Lord High Everything Else, Simon Darby, who became treasurer in June, oh so quietly stood down in November, without giving any explanation why the CAU was so late with its 2008 accounts, due on 7th July 2009, but eventually submitted on 4th December 2009, and posted on the Electoral Commission's web site on 16th December 2009. The RAU did a little better, filing its accounts for 2008 on or around 16th September 2009, still however more than two months late.

The BNP's third treasurer of 2009 is a young man by the name of Philip Richard Reddall. It remains to be seen whether Reddall will last longer in office than Darby or Jenny Noble, whose sudden departure earlier this year remains unexplained.

The reasons for Simon Darby's resignation as treasurer are not difficult to surmise. The Electoral Commission is now considering a prosecution of Jenny Noble for failing to file accounts for 2008 that comply with the law. This responsibility falls on the treasurer at the year end. It seems that not so simple Simon has made sure that he is safe, by seeing to it that the naive Reddall, not Darby, is the treasurer

at the 2009 year end. Not so much Buggins' turn, as Muggins' turn.

E. N. Ronn understands that Reddall is only in his mid-twenties, and still lives with his parents in a spare bedroom at their modest Shropshire home. He has no recognised accountancy qualifications, and minimal business experience. Despite (or should that be because of?) his lack of relevant skills and experience, he is now at least nominally responsible for the accounts of an organisation turning over about £1,000,000 a year. In reality, Jim Dowson's accountant, John Thompson, of Comber, Co. Down, is for most practical purposes in charge of the BNP's treasury, but more on Messrs Dowson and Thompson below.

BNP members and supporters should be asking themselves why the party has chosen someone with no obvious qualifications to manage (at least in name) a substantial budget?

Only two reasons occur to your humble correspondent. Either the BNP is still so much a party of the manual working classes, and so incapable of attracting men and women with professional skills, that it really cannot find a better qualified candidate to take on the key role of treasurer, or else the chairman likes to have an expendable straw man in that post.

So let's now turn to the accounts, and see what they reveal. Membership in 2008 reached 9,801, up by 17 from 2007. Interestingly, however, income from membership dues is sharply down from £201,354 to £166,006, suggesting that a good many members

paying full rate have dropped out, while new members are claiming the discounted rates available to the unwaged, pensioners and students.

Income from commercial activities has fallen very substantially from £175,286 to £130,526, whereas the cost of commercial activities has risen from £168,984 to £285,341, showing a big loss.

Overall income is however up by well over 50%, to £985,722 from £611,274, as a result of donations more than tripling, from £198,025 to £662,271. It seems that Jim Dowson's fund raising techniques have had a huge impact on income, but at a price, as we shall see.

How is that money being spent? Management and administration costs (over and above wages) come in at £263,074. Two items call for comment. Bank charges of £10,312 suggest that the BNP is bouncing far too many cheques, while travel expenses of £90,609 are very high, and should be scrutinised further by the members. Otherwise, UKIP is a good comparator. Its 2008 management and administration costs were £268,384, suggesting that there is nothing very untoward about the BNP's similar figures. Not much to criticise here, then, apart from poor cash flow management (not entirely in the party's control) and rather too generous travel expenses.

The wages bill on the other hand has soared by 50%. Thirteen members of staff divide £207,678 between them (£144,882 for the same number of staff in 2007), making a fairly modest average wage of c. £16,000, but there are "professional fees" of £118,050 on top. We will return to those.

For comparative purposes, the UKIP, with a membership of 14,630, half as large again as the BNP with 9,801, manages with just six paid employees, who share a wages pot of only £101,238, averaging £16,873. The natural inference is that the BNP is overstaffed for its size.

The description of the payments totalling £118,050 as professional fees is moreover highly misleading. They are not payments made to the party's solicitors (separately recorded under "other expenditure" as £23,943), or to its auditors, who charged a very reasonable £3,701,



BNP donors subsidise Jim Dowson (left) and Nick Griffin, who are unable to supply accounts for the BNP despite payments of more than £118,000 in "professional fees".



Arthur Kemp, South Africa's campest nazi, turned out to be an informant for the National Intelligence Service, but has become one of Nick Griffin's key officials, responsible for the Excalibur merchandising operation. The value of Excalibur's stock is grossly inflated in a failed effort to disguise the party's bankruptcy. Will the Electoral Commission take action?

which seems on the low side for such a difficult job as the BNP audit.

So what were they for? E. N. Ronn can reveal that in 2008 the BNP paid £15,712 to Midas Consultancy, which is certainly controlled by Dowson, and £40,364 to UK PT Trust Fundraising, which E. N. Ronn assumes is a Dowson front. £56,078 in 2008 is small change compared to Dowson's 2009 take, but we will return to that in a moment. That leaves c. £62,000 in unascertainable "professional fees", possibly further payments to Dowson's employees, such as accountant Jim Thompson, effectively in charge of the treasury function.

It seems reasonable to conclude that the BNP employs not only thirteen of its own people, but two of Jim Dowson's, leading to an extravagant and spiralling wages bill, which has brought about a further deterioration in the party's overall financial position.

While, as we have seen, income increased to £985,722 in 2008 from £611,274 in 2007 expenditure rose from £661,856 to £1,068,364 in the same period, so that the deficit for 2008 was £82,642, compared to £50,582 in 2007, or an overall carried forward deficit of £168,233.

Shockingly, only £74,580 of the CAU's expenditure was spent on campaigning. That is just under 7% of income. It may be objected that in order to get a full picture, it is necessary to consolidate expenditure on campaigning in the RAU and the CAU (in which case, by parity of reasoning, it is also necessary to consolidate total expenditure). The CAU spent £45,437 nett on campaigning out of expenditure of £185,660, so that the party's total expenditure in 2008 was £1,254,024, of which only £120,017, or 9.5%, was spent on campaigning. The BNP seems to be less a political party, than a staff benefit fund.

How is the carried forward deficit of £168,233 funded? £125,712 of 2009's income was received by way of membership fees in advance in 2008, and used to pay last year's bills. £73,179 represents accruals (basically, expenditure incurred in 2008 but not billed by suppliers until 2009), £22,204 was owed at the year end to H. M. Revenue and Customs for PAYE and VAT, £17,193 to sundry tradesmen and £50,392 to the branches.

Staying with the debt to the branches, readers may recall that the following statement appeared at p. 8 of the RAU's accounts for 2007:

"During 2007 central office borrowed from the regional accounting unit. It is the aim of central office to repay this internal loan with monthly standing orders."

Silver & Co., the auditors, thought otherwise. At page 10 of the RAU's 2007 accounts, they said:

"... at the year end the Party owed the region (sic) £42,000 and the reason why this is the case is that it had insufficient funds, which places doubts on the ability of the Party to repay this money."

So who was right? Surprise, surprise, head office has not paid back the forced loan from the branches. On the contrary, it went up from £42,000 in 2007 to £50,392 in 2008. Now note 5 at p. 17 of the RAU's 2008 accounts says that:

"In 2009 certain costs were incurred on behalf of the Branches, by the Central Office, in connection with the European election. These are to be recharged, and will cover the money due by Central Office to the Branches".

Chairman Nick "branch funds" Griffin has some front. He has charged the branches £50,000 for finding him a place at the Strasbourg feeding trough! The greediest investment banker in the City would blush at such effrontery. Not Nick. Meanwhile, one man is doing even better out of the BNP than Nick Griffin. Put bluntly, Jim "Midas" Dowson seems to be fleecing the BNP sheeple, who really should wake up and smell the mint sauce (but probably won't).

E. N. Ronn can offer you an exclusive preview of the payments made to Dowson in the first eleven months of 2009. The party paid UK PT Trust Fundraising £16,520, the Pro Life Society (another Dowson front) £7,436 and Dowson's company Adlorries.com £312,522.

No, that is not a typographical error. The BNP has paid £336,208 in just eleven months to three Dowson controlled entities. Why? That even E. N. Ronn does not know. Perhaps Griffin knows why that money was paid, and what has become of it. No-one else does, that's for sure! As Jonathan Bowden once asked at a memorable meeting in Wombourne, Staffs: "where's that quid?"

So much for the past. What of the future? Up to now, Nick Griffin has had a very good run for his (or rather, the members') money. Dowson's hard sell fundraising techniques may well have squeezed even more income out of the members in 2009, while Griffin's election to the Strasbourg parliament has certainly shifted part of the bloated wages bill onto public funds.

Nevertheless, 2010 will be a challenging year. While it is likely that the members will give generously for the general election campaign, the BNP's financial viability will depend either upon doing well enough at the general election to sustain morale, or making substantial economies.

If one (or both) these things are not done, funding the carried forward deficit will become ever more problematic, especially as branches wise up to the trick of raiding their coffers to pay head office bills, and begin to squirrel funds away where the leadership cannot find them. In the short term, all eyes will be on the general election campaign, but the second half of 2010 will be an interesting time for the Welshpool Micawber.

E.N. Ronn, Kensington, London

Notice - for British Isles/European readers

We have a new postal address for readers in the British Isles/Europe -

**40 Birkett Drive,
Preston,
Lancashire, PR2 6HE**

Please note that we are in the process of closing down the London BCM box in favor of the new Preston address. Please make sure that any further correspondence, subscription renewals or merchandise orders go to this new address.

Don't worry if you have just sent something to the old London address, since we will continue to receive mail from there for the next few months.



Book Review: Alan Clark

by Ion Trewin

Published by Orion, ISBN 978 0297 850731, 528pp, hardback. Available for £25 from Orion Publishing Group, Orion House, 5 Upper St Martin's Lane, London, WC2H 9EA or online at www.orionbooks.co.uk

Alan Clark was the son of Kenneth Clark, who was famous for his *Civilization* Series on the BBC. Alan Clark was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, was an Eton and Oxford man, became famous for his historical works (e.g. *Barbarossa*, an account of Operation Barbarossa, the German invasion of the Soviet Union and the subsequent campaigns) and his *Diaries*, which although in my opinion somewhat extravagantly acclaimed are nevertheless a very entertaining read to this day. Alan Clark continued to make diary entries up to six weeks before his death from a brain tumour.

He was opposed to the bombing of Serbia, campaigned for changes in animal welfare legislation, was himself a vegetarian and forbade hunting on his estate, but thought absolutely nothing of helping companies bypass licensing restrictions to sell military components to Saddam Hussein.

Like Enoch Powell, Alan Clark incorporated a certain English conservatism, a sort of English Gaullism, which is all but dead today.

It was deeply patriotic, deeply reverential of tradition, nostalgic for Empire, indeed suffered from a permanent crisis of nerves caused by loss of empire, sceptical of both Europe and the United States, but with a respect for tradition which included a distrust of fascism.

I was struck by his religiousness and touched by his repeated expressions of gratitude, both to God for having given him such a good life and to his wife for being such a loyal and loving person (and her loyalty was sorely tested by a man easily moved by a lady's fluttering eyelid or inviting smile).

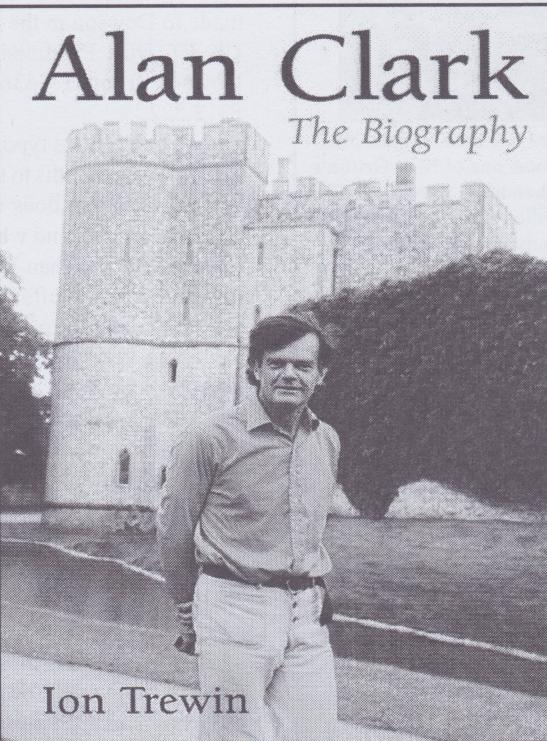
The biography is very much the wife-approved official version and has been criticised for not being negative enough about a man who was at times conceited, mean, philandering and mendacious. But biographies should be ultimately sympathetic to their subjects and there is much to be sympathetic about both politically and personally. The final chapters as Clark's health declines, are moving.

Was Alan Clark one of the "right sort of members of the Conservative Party" of whom the National Front boasted in the 1970's? There is an urban legend that John Tyndall met a Conservative MP in a London restaurant, rumoured to be the New Maple Grill in Vauxhall Bridge Road, in order to present the case for Clark's switch to the National Front, which would of course have created a sensation and been a strong boost to the Front's fortunes. We shall probably never know. If true, then Tyndall made a bad choice of restaurant. Clark was a *bon vivant* who would not have been impressed by the cheap plonk of that establishment. The important, indeed vital question remains unresolved - to what extent does this

kind of conservatism suffer from internal contradictions which have hampered racial revival and to what extent does such conservatism on the contrary belong necessarily to such a revival? Not being able to resolve that question has plagued and plagues nationalist movements in France, Britain and Germany.

It is always difficult to recommend books; let's just say that the editor of *The Sting* thoroughly enjoyed this biography.

Reviewed by Michael Walker, Cologne, Germany



Editor's Note: Although Alan Clark died in 1999 his reputation lives on - a TV series (John Hurt as Alan Clark) gave BBC4 its first million+ audience. His diaries (three volumes) sold more than half a million copies. A noted historian, he was a friend of fellow historian David Irving. He became Tory MP for Plymouth Sutton - where the NF are rumored to have stood aside for him. He was a controversial minister under Mrs Thatcher; and later after being deselected by his Plymouth constituency MP for Kensington & Chelsea.

His biographer has drawn on an Aladdin's cave of papers at the Clarks' Saltwood Castle home in Kent. Ion Trewin tells an enthralling story of the life that Clark himself chose not to discuss: an unhappy childhood with neglectful parents (his art historian father Kenneth Clark, best known for his Civilisation TV series).

Fire destroyed his first school; he endured wartime Eton, at Oxford he read history under Hugh Trevor-Roper and drove large cars (he was known as 'Kluxon' Clark). His parents insisted he read law; passing his exams at the third attempt, he never practised. His first novel - accepted on the thirteenth submission - was pulped because of libel, but went on to gain praise.

The Donkeys, his first work of history, brought down the wrath of military historians, but drew the interest of David Irving. Clark changed course and into politics in his forties. Readers may think they know Clark's political life from his diaries, but Clark himself neglected to tell all - about Mrs T's downfall, the Matrix Churchill arms to Iraq scandal and much more.

He adored women - Trewin has tracked down his first great love, a ballet dancer, and his last infatuation - and courted a schoolgirl he first met when she was 16 and he 30. This was Jane, to whom he remained married - if not faithfully - until his death from a brain tumour in 1999. The extent of his extra-marital escapades is now revealed.

Clark was one of the last great characters to inhabit the House of Commons. His flamboyant, outspoken and controversial lifestyle won him admirers across the political spectrum - including many nationalists - and he was seldom out of the headlines. He was a right-winger who was in favour of the death penalty, but he was also an animal loving vegetarian. He was fiercely nationalistic, once declaring: "It is natural to be proud of your race and your country", but maybe he went over the top during a departmental meeting in the House of Commons, when he declared that some African immigrants should: "Go back to Bongo-Bongo Land".

In person I'm told he could be cutting and dismissive (as John Tyndall found out!) but most of the time he was more likely to be charming and entertaining. He could also be shockingly candid and openly revealed his own insecurities. So here in this biography for the first time the unknown Alan Clark stands revealed.

BNP defections complicate election build-up

As this issue of *H&D* went to press, there remained an outside chance that Prime Minister Gordon Brown might hold a General Election on 25th March 2010, but the strong likelihood remains that the election will be delayed until 6th May, when it would coincide with the local council elections. It could even be delayed until after the local polls, though this is most unlikely, with the latest possible date being 3rd June 2010.

Boundary changes mean that there will be 650 constituencies at the next election, four more than at the previous contest in 2005. At that election the BNP fielded 119 candidates, obtaining a total of 192,746 votes. It is expected that the party will field about double that number of candidates this time. However I suspect that the state of the party's finances and organisation simply isn't up to sustaining this level of operation. If the BNP stretches itself so far as to field more than 200 candidates, the majority of them will not be mounting a serious campaign.

By far the best BNP result in 2005 was Richard Barnbrook's 17.0% in **Barking**. Since then Barnbrook has of course been elected to the London Assembly, but Nick Griffin has now elbowed him aside to become the party's 2010 parliamentary candidate for Barking.

Griffin will thus have fought parliamentary election campaigns in six very different areas of the country, none of them his home area. He currently represents a European regional constituency hundreds of miles away from Barking, and in the very unlikely event of winning a Westminster seat is expected to relinquish his Brussels seat to former NF chairman Martin Wingfield.

Next door **Dagenham & Rainham** will also be a high profile BNP campaign, where the candidate will be local councillor Lawrence Rustem. I'd guess the main effect of Rustem's campaign will be to kill off any chance the Conservatives had of gaining this seat, where they had been boosted by boundary changes. Another prominent BNP councillor Emma Colgate will contest **Thurrock**, where Nick Geri polled 5.8% last time. No doubt her campaign will make much of her local credentials, given that the Tories have imported a candidate from Yorkshire. An anti-carpetbagging campaign might however embarrass Chairman Griffin, not to mention Tina Wingfield, who has been selected for what the BNP leadership regards as its flagship campaign in the North West - the redrawn **Salford & Eccles** constituency being defended by former Labour Party Chairman Hazel Blears.

It is a telling indication of the BNP's failure in what was once its main East Lancashire heartland that Mrs Wingfield's campaign should be the regional priority. Across the north the BNP's pre-election campaign has already been damaged by resignations and demoralising local by-election results. All three deposits were saved in the **Stoke-on-Trent** constituencies in 2005, but two of the BNP's candidates in the city have since resigned from the party, and the BNP's council group leader Alby Walker also quit just before *H&D* went to press. It's not clear whether any of the Stoke defectors will stand for rival nationalist parties at next year's election.

The two best BNP results in Yorkshire were achieved by David Exley in **Dewsbury** and Dr Jim Lewthwaite in **Bradford South**, who have both been in conflict with Nick Griffin. Dr Lewthwaite is likely to be a candidate for the new Democratic Nationalists - or perhaps for the National Front, with whom the DNs are currently negotiating.

The most interesting election battleground (as so often) will be North West England. This is the area represented in Europe by party chairman Griffin, but he faces yet more open defiance in the region from former allies. As *H&D* went to press, news broke that Chris Jackson, the long serving former North West regional organiser for the BNP, and Kevin Bryan, a veteran activist who had built up a strong branch in **Rosendale & Darwen**, had quit the BNP and joined the NF. Jackson won 6.2% for the BNP last time in the East Lancashire constituency of **Hyndburn**, and is also close to numerous activists in another former BNP stronghold across the Pennines in **Halifax**, where former BNP councillor Richard Mulhall is also likely to join the NF. He is one of the few rebel nationalists capable of mounting a serious electoral challenge to Griffinism, and may choose to target a seat such as **Blackburn**, where the BNP has persistently underachieved and where the previous parliamentary candidate Nick Holt has now joined the Conservatives.

The feeble remnants of Oldham BNP will presumably contest the two **Oldham** constituencies, even though both of the party's 2005 candidates (Anita Corbett and Mick Treacy) have now quit. Despite the hype about Tina Wingfield standing in Salford, **Burnley** should still be the highlight of the 2010 BNP campaign, with candidate and county councillor Sharon Wilkinson likely to increase the BNP vote substantially. In 2005 there was a

strong campaign by popular local campaigner Harry Brooks, many of whose votes should be won by the BNP this time. Yet for how long will Cllr Wilkinson put up with the Griffin leadership?

One safe bet is that the BNP's campaign in the West Midlands will be a shadow of its 2005 efforts. Former nationalist strongholds in Birmingham and the Black Country are likely to see sharp declines in BNP votes.

While the BNP has usually been well ahead of UKIP in previous Westminster and local elections (in contrast to European elections), I suspect that this year the positions will be reversed. Former UKIP leader Nigel Farage is set to poll especially well in the **Buckingham** constituency where he is opposing John Bercow, the Speaker of the House of Commons. Bercow was once a right-wing Conservative but is now so left-wing that many Tory voters may defect to UKIP.

Among the constellation of other eurosceptic and nationalist parties, the English Democrats will aim to poll well in Doncaster, where their Yorkshire chairman Michael Cassidy will contest **Don Valley** against former minister Caroline Flint. English Democrat leader Robin Tilbrook will fight his home constituency of **Epping Forest**.

There has already been controversy over a proposed electoral pact between the EDs and a constellation of smaller parties with whom they would appear to have little in common, including the Jury Team (founded by former Conservative Party official and multi-millionaire Sir Paul Judge), the Christian People's Alliance (many of whose supporters are black Africans or Afro-Caribbean immigrants), and what remains of Robert Kilroy-Silk's Veritas and UK First, another breakaway from UKIP. Some ED members are uneasy about the deal. Parliamentary candidates in Essex and West Lancashire have already quit, and there is a peculiar situation in **Hyndburn**, where both the EDs and their supposed Christian allies have announced candidates.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

Letters From Readers

Sir - I enjoyed the latest issue of *H&D* and was pleased to read about the emergence of the "anti-Zionist" cross section of French candidates. Comedian Dieudonné seems a clever, funny, enlightened man. I watched his video where he honours the brave Prof. Faurisson.

I think it helps the anti-Zionist cause when non-White people speak out as it shows it's not just "evil Whites" who know about the Jewish threat to world cultures. Maybe one day one of these "tolerant" Zionists is going to show his true colours and use the "N" word in public against a non-White anti-Zionist protester, then the world can see how racist these Jewish Zionists really are. They are the real Haters - just read the *Talmud*!

One question, how can you like *Inglourious Basterds*? I would rather eat broken glass than watch any Shabbas Goy Tarantino film. But he has really reached rock bottom with the pro-Jewish fairy tale. Speaking of fairy tales, how long it will be before Hollywood makes its first 3D Holocaust movie?

Yours sincerely,

Steve Whiteley, Manchester, England

Sir - Did They Start Blowing Themselves Up Because They're Bored, Mad Or just Pissed Off? What's going on in the Middle East are the consequences of thinking you can peddle a nonsense like multiculturalism and get away with it. This idea that the UN and the international community are going to create a civilized world, whether the world likes it or not, is not only arrogant but also counter-productive but typical of the Left. What some might regard as civilized, others regard as corrupting. Rome was once considered very (with it) sophisticated, modern, civilized by comparison. Then it fell. Their arrogance and corruption were their downfall. I wonder if Rome ever had the problem of middle class women, threatening to desert their sugar daddy government, if it can no longer find the resource to keep them happy, no problem either, with the idea that those funds be found by hiring the services of Dick Turpin to raise those monies under the guise of road safety. How many pedestrians killed on the roads every year, were drunk at the time?

When we finally start to crawl our way back out of the hole dug for us, by an arrogant and corrupt ruling class, what will have altered in relation to the gap between house prices compared to wages, other than the realization that house prices can't keep going up if wages don't follow suit. But aren't we in danger, of just re-inflating the bubble back to the unsustainable levels they were at, before the pop, only this time with massive levels of debt? Debt levels nearly as unaffordable, as people's mortgages were becoming, before the crash.

Doesn't Gordon Brown think he has enough to apologize for, without finding things to apologize for, which he had nothing to do with? I can think of five, for starters.

- 1) Selling the gold reserves for a fraction of their value. (Money for bribes you see).
- 2) Destroying a healthy pension system, through excessive plundering of those funds.
- 3) Encouraging feckless/reckless behaviour, through distortions in tax and blatant bribes.
- 4) Presiding over the worst boom and bust in living memory, resulting in massive debt. And if that catalogue of misdemeanours wasn't bad enough.
- 5) Showing contempt for the people and democracy, by allowing that undemocratic/anti-democratic Lisbon treaty of treason to be made real without consent and therefore illegitimate to everyone, with the exception of the ruling class.

Paul Swindell, Oldham, Lancashire

Sir - It's great news that the Swiss have voted to ban minarets, despite the propaganda blitz from business and government elites that characterized the defense of western values as xenophobic and unwelcoming. Business fears the sort of boycott that Denmark faced from the Muslim world over the cartoon controversy a few years back.

Interestingly, one group — women — saw the issue more



personally, and the pro-ban group wisely emphasized women's concerns by featuring a burqa on its posters.

Using the burqa image in combination with the minarets was brilliant; connecting the construction of mosques with the oppression of women captured the big picture of cultural threat from Muslim immigration. The *London Times* noted the concern of women voters about burqazation: Women "lead Swiss in vote to ban minarets" (November 29, 2009).

Forget about tranquil Alpine scenery and cowbells: one of the most startling features of the referendum campaign has been a poster showing a menacing woman in a burqa beside minarets rising from the Swiss flag. It seems to have struck a nerve in Langenthal, a small town near Bern where Muslims plan to put up a minaret next to their prayer room in a bleak former paint factory.

"If we give them a minaret, they'll have us all wearing burqas," said Julia Werner, a local housewife. "Before you know it, we'll have sharia law and women being stoned to death in our streets. We won't be Swiss any more." Tatiana, a teacher who had previously voted for the left, was quoted in a newspaper as saying she would vote for the minaret ban as she could "no longer bear being mistreated and terrorised by boys who believe women are worthless". So true. The people — and particularly women — understand what is at stake.

Hopefully this vote will encourage other rejections of Islamic values and immigration throughout Europe.

Yours sincerely,

Paul Fromm, Ontario, Canada

Sir - I understood where Peter Rushton was coming from in his *Wahn or Virtus?* article in the latest *H&D*. But, even if we agree that British imperialist/globalism is to blame for being hated by Muslims in England and even if we grant that there is a massive racial problem both before and despite the Islamic invasion and even if we grant that sharia is not going to be instituted and even if we grant that BNP Islamophobia is a desire for political acceptance and even if we grant that there are other gangs and groups that are also threats, even if we grant all this and more, the fact remains that part of the racial transformation of England and Europe is Islamic. In other words I'd hope that Peter would agree that one need not be neocon or a Zionist or current BNPer to oppose Islamic immigration or favor reversal of it.

Yours sincerely,

Gil Caldwell, Trenton, New Jersey

Peter Rushton replies: Perhaps due to limitation of space, and the overriding need to establish the errors (as I saw them) of the EDL, I was less clear than I should have been about my own position. I would favour the "reversal" of "Islamic immigration" in exactly the same way as I would favour the reversal of any other non-white immigration. In other words I prefer a racially/culturally homogenous society to a multiracial melting pot.

But for nationalists to focus their attention on an "Islamic invasion" appears to me to be mistaken for several reasons, including: i) in its cynical populism such a strategy dangerously confuses racial nationalism with the aggressive foreign policy pursued by our rulers in recent years, as can be seen in the EDL's decision to bang the drum in support of 'our boys' in Afghanistan/Iraq/wherever the next killing field might be.

ii) again viz. the EDL, it implies that non-Muslim immigrants are no problem, and by extension would presumably demonise white Muslims, one or two of whom are active racial nationalists of far greater consistency and commitment than Nick Griffin

iii) it amounts to a paranoid delusion that the "Islamic invasion" is somehow akin to the situation at the gates of Vienna in 1529, when the reality is at once both less dangerous (in the sense that we do not face a coordinated assault by a foreign power) and more dangerous (in the sense that the non-Europeans are already within our gates and the very notion of what it is to be European is crumbling).

There was once a time when religious uniformity was an important issue for nationalists. Elizabethan England and Wilhelmine Germany, for example, each struggled with substantial sections of their population whose religion made them potential allies of a foreign power. Outside Ulster, this is not the case in the 21st century, so I'd be with John Tyndall in taking the view that British/English nationalist parties should avoid making religion a divisive issue. (Unless and until religious affiliation involved allegiance to a foreign power.)

(His other issue to avoid for BNP branches was the monarchy!)

The cultural/religious bonds between Islamic immigrants may arguably make their presence more of a problem than a culturally heterogenous '57 varieties' of immigrant would be. Though even this can be exaggerated - as we have seen many times in places like Burnley, Oldham and Dewsbury, where Muslim clans often hate each other more than non-Muslims.

But if there is a particularly dangerous subculture in Britain today it isn't Islam, it's the negro subculture that (very much unlike Islam) has infected much of white youth.

 Sir - In response to your observations in *H&D* may I make the following comments: - **On Griffin:** Unfortunately I do not think he is either capable or has the personality for the job. I think a replacement is required - the sooner the better.

On Immigration: BNP policy is correct in many ways and immigration should cease for many reasons. Particularly as we are already an overcrowded island with limited resources.

Further of course due to the large number of immigrants race riots could develop as even in Northern Ireland we had trouble. Also inter-breeding will take place and the English character will be changed and possibly we are to be citizens of the World! Perhaps we should know more about the decay of Rome and extent to which mongrelisation played a part.

On Evolution: Has it occurred and to what extent? did the animals that are now extinct evolve or just pass away? Why has evolution ceased? I am not sure if any fish, bird or animal is changing. In fact nature retains the character of millions of different types if they have not been either farmed or domesticated. Further, I am not aware of any that are free that ever cross the breeding barrier. Should we be the same and practice apartheid? A controversial subject! Climate may only play a very small part. Areas of India, China and Africa in many places have similar conditions but they do not appear to breed Chinese in either India or Africa. They tend to keep to their genetic type and are not affected by climate conditions.

On Jews: Your comment on Griffin standing up to the Jews. If you are interested I have read two books of late namely *The White Man's Bible* and *Building a Whiter & Brighter World*, published by the Church of the Creator (PO Box 400 Otto, NC 28763, USA.) You may not agree with all the comments made, but I trust you may find them to be of interest.

Good Luck, Sincerely,

R. Smith, East Sussex, England

 Sir - I wonder if any *H&D* readers have seen the movie *Blind Side*? This is an unusual review, as I have not seen this movie and don't intend to. Based on the ads I have seen on TV it looks like a predictable story: White family encounters a troubled black youth. They take him in and help him learn. After some cultural issues are overcome he becomes successful and everyone lives happily ever after.

They tell us that the movie is based on a true story. What they should say is 'don't try this at home.' Without this warning I am sure that somewhere in America a family will be destroyed as a direct result of seeing this movie. It could even impact thousands of families if the movie, or even the advertisements, are seen by enough people. For the past two weeks this movie has been number two in earnings, just behind *The Twilight Saga*.

European-Americans are most vulnerable because they feel the need to prove they are not racist. It is much less likely to happen to an Asian or Hispanic family.

Here is how it will happen: A family will see *Blind Side* and be touched by the story. They will invite a young black man into their home for dinner. They will have an interesting evening as he entertains the family with stories of his hardships. A week or two later he will come to their home again. The man will not be home. After a bit of hesitation the mother or daughter will let their new friend into the house. He will kill the young son so that the boy cannot interfere while he is raping the woman.

This will be a true story, but we will not hear about it. If you contact me after it happens I will try to tell your story in this publication but the mainstream media will not touch it. I hope enough people read this 'review' and it prevents at least one tragedy.

Keep up the good work with *H&D*,

James Schneider, Gaithersburg, Maryland



Sir - Mark Cotterill likes movies made by Quentin Tarantino. In a review of QT's movies here in a Glasgow publication, Tarantino said the world was ready for a Jewish revenge movie - but what were all those anti-German movies spewed out by Hollywood? Were they not Jewish revenge movies?

Take *The Dirty Dozen* - it was based on a book written by a Jewish author. Then consider *The Young Lions*, also written by a Jewish author, plus many more. They project images of poor persecuted Jews getting revenge on the awful anti-semitic Germans.

I think the world is ready to see a Russian revenge movie. After all some 72 million Russians were done to death by a Communist Party led by Jews like Lenin, Trotsky, Radek.

Don't hold your breath waiting for Tarantino to make such an "anti-semitic" movie. He knows who runs Hollywood. Nick Griffin wrote a pamphlet on it: he called it *The Mindbenders*. According to Larry O'Hara's *Notes from the Borderland*, Nick got the research notes from another man who was reluctant to be seen as an "anti-semitic", so his name was not mentioned in the pamphlet. Mind you when you see what happened to David Irving and Ernst Zündel, and other critics of Jewish power, you can understand why folks are reluctant to criticise them. They are a truly vengeful people, and hate criticism.

They've been that way since the days of Mordecai in Ancient Persia about 2,500 years ago. Read about him in *Esther*, one of the books in the Old Testament. He used his contacts with Queen Esther to slaughter Haman, his ten sons, and 85,000 other critics. The Jews crow about this slaughter every year at their appalling 'Purim Feast'.

Just think - 2,500 years of crowing over their revenge on their enemies. What a mindset to possess, and they don't even blush about it.

Yours sincerely,

Harry Mullin, Glasgow, Scotland

*Editor's reply: Mr Mullin - and Steve Whiteley - make some interesting points about the movie *Inglourious Basterds*, however I must point out that whatever one thinks of Quentin Tarantino's political views he is still a brilliant movie director. If I was only to review movies that were pro-nationalist and politically incorrect, then to be honest I would not have many to chose from! As to Nick Griffin's pamphlet *The Mindbenders*, it was researched by former Birmingham BNP member Mark Devin. Mr Devin was also a member of the National Alliance and worked for a number of months at their headquarters in west Virginia. Hardly a reluctant "anti-semitic"!*



Movement News Update

On October 22nd the BNP gained its first substantial media dividend from the election of its two MEPs three months earlier. Party chairman Nick Griffin appeared as a panellist on BBC Television's *Question Time*, provoking acres of newsprint and the programme's highest ever viewing figures. Though 'anti-fascists' predictably shot themselves in the foot by staging their increasingly fatuous placard-waving demonstrations, the broadcast itself turned out to be a missed opportunity. Even pro-Griffin nationalists found it difficult to say anything positive about their chairman's performance.

Griffin was so lazy and so arrogant that he failed to rehearse the predictable lines of attack that would be used by his fellow panellists. Yet again he disowned Holocaust revisionism, without troubling to explain when and why he had changed his mind - relying on his standard lie that such explanations would render him subject to prosecution.

Perhaps the low point of a dismal fifty minutes was Griffin's contemptible reaction when quizzed about his long association with "former Ku Klux Klan leader" David Duke. Rather than point out the fact that David Duke was an elected State Representative in Louisiana, Griffin chose to lie again (disparaging Duke in the process), claiming that he had shared platforms with Duke only to prevent young people being "led astray" by the former Klansman.

Griffin's televised disaster might not have mattered so much, had it not come in the midst of a continuing run of electoral disappointments and organisational failures.

The first by-election since our last issue was in St Helen's ward, **Barnsley**, an area where Andrew Brons polled particularly well at this year's European election. Back in 2008 the BNP had been a close second in this ward, and in June the BNP had doubled its European vote across Barnsley, so in theory this should have been a winnable by-election. Yet BNP candidate Lisa Brooksbank was heavily defeated. Her party's vote slumped from 30.3% to 23.2%, and Labour's majority increased from 330 to 930.

On October 22nd the BNP was unable to find a candidate for a **Hertfordshire** County Council by-election in the Borehamwood North division which the party had contested earlier this year. The active party unit on the Fylde coast did however manage a campaign in Jubilee ward, **Wyre**, which had never previously had a BNP candidate. James Clayton finished bottom of the poll with 9.0%, while UKIP held on to its strong second place in the ward with 26.8%. A few years ago UKIP was regularly hammered by the BNP in local elections, but the positions are now more often reversed.

In the same week that Andrew Brons and Nick Griffin were elected to the European Parliament, the much smaller English Democrats won the mayoral election in Doncaster. Ever since that surprise victory Nick Griffin has been obsessed by gaining revenge against the EDs. Yorkshire BNP activists were therefore instructed to make a big effort at the Rossington ward by-election in **Doncaster** on November 19th.

Due to the long running saga of corruption inside Doncaster Labour Party, this ward was one of several once safe Labour areas where independent candidates had sometimes won in recent years, the deceased councillor being one of them. Three independents (including two ex-councillors, John Cooke and former Communist Party member Terry Wilde) contested the by-election, as well former UKIP candidate Mick Cooper for the English Democrats and Dave Owen (the party's former mayoral candidate) for the BNP. Unusually there was no Conservative candidate.

Labour ended up winning the by-election with only 26.9%, just ahead of the English Democrats who polled 23.3%. The BNP was pushed into a humiliating fifth place - beaten by two independents - with only 4.3%, adding to a dismal run of by-election defeats.

Knowsley saw one of the BNP's better results at the Euro-election, when Nick Griffin secured 10.7% across the borough, one of a dozen

authorities in the North West where the BNP polled in double figures. The party therefore had high hopes in the Halewood South ward of Knowsley, where local BNP organiser Tony Ward fought a by-election on November 26th. Mr Ward's chances were boosted by recent job losses at the famous Halewood car plant, but he finished in a distant third place with 113 votes (8.6%).

As at the Euro-election, apathy was the big winner. Only 21.6% of Knowsley's electors could be bothered to vote either for or against Nick Griffin in June; the Halewood by-election proved only marginally more inspiring, with a turnout of 23.1%. Labour gained the ward from the Liberal Democrats, one of several results towards the end of 2009 which indicated a mini-revival for the government.

On December 10th the BNP lost one of its two councillors in

Nuneaton & Bedworth after the resignation of Cllr Darren Hayward. The consequent by-election in Camp Hill ward was always likely to be closely fought, and the BNP fielded their West Midlands regional organiser Alwyn Deacon. Despite this being arguably the highest priority election the BNP has faced since the European victories, the party's vote fell from 675 to 478 and Labour easily gained the seat. In what has been a terrible six months for the BNP nationwide, the West Midlands has been the party's most disastrous region.

Meanwhile in the safe Conservative ward of St Helens, **Hastings**, the BNP's Stephen Weir finished a distant fourth with 93 votes (6.2%), although still well ahead of Rod Bridger for the English Democrats, who polled only 36 votes (2.4%).

The EDs were among six parties contesting another safe Tory area, the West ward of **Peterborough**'s unitary council, polling 93 votes (4.3%), behind UKIP's third placed 8.3%. The English Democrats were clearly unable to reap any electoral benefit from the defection of two Conservative councillors in Peterborough.

All nationalist parties missed out on an interesting by-election in the multi-ethnic Queen's Park ward of **Westminster** City Council, which followed the death of an Asian Labour councillor, but where the Conservative was the only Asian candidate in the by-election, polling the lowest numerical vote of any Tory in the history of the ward, with no nationalist able to reap the benefit.

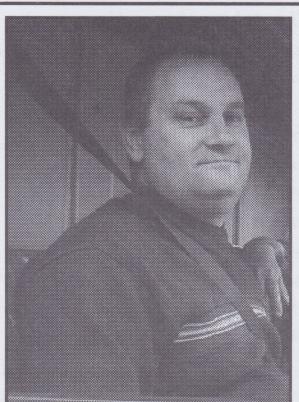
The first by-election of the 2010 will be close to the home of Andrew Brons MEP, in Woodfield ward, **Harrogate**, on January 7th. BNP candidate is Steven Gill. At this ward's previous contest in 2007 the BNP had polled 194 votes (12.5%).

As reported in the article on page 19 the BNP was hit by another wave of resignations in the week before Christmas. As well as the perennial concerns over the

financial corruption of the Griffin clique, these latest resignations also reflected concern over proposed changes to the BNP constitution, which may result in the party accepting non-white members.

On the surface this constitutional debate has been prompted by the legal action brought against the BNP by the Equality and Human Rights Commission, which issued county court proceedings against the party at the end of August this year. The Commission argues that Section 2 of the BNP constitution unlawfully restricts party membership to those who are "indigenous Caucasian and defined ethnic groups emanating from that Race." By extension the party's employment practices are also argued to be unlawful, since paid positions in the party are restricted to party members.

The Equality and Human Rights Commission is supposedly a non-partisan body, though its chairman Trevor Phillips was a Labour member of the London Assembly from 2000 to 2003 and deputy chairman Lady Prosser was Treasurer of the Labour Party from 1996 to 2001. Other members of the Commission include gay rights campaigner Ben Summerskill (a Labour councillor in Westminster from 1994 to 1998); Maeve Sherlock (formerly special adviser to Gordon Brown and a former Labour president of the National Union of Students); and Francesca Klug of the Runnymede



Two of the BNP candidates defeated during a very poor six months for the party - Alwyn Deacon (above), BNP West Midlands regional organiser, lost one of the party's safest seats in Nuneaton to Labour; Dave Owen (below) was pushed into fifth place in Doncaster.





Kirklees BNP candidate Nick Cass, formerly a full time party official, seen here with Rajinder Singh, a fanatically anti-Muslim Sikh who is likely to become the BNP's first non-white member when the party changes its constitution in 2010.

Trust and Jewish Feminist Group, a former writer for *Searchlight*. So it's fair to say that the Commission is not favourably disposed towards the BNP!

Several mainstream media commentators reacted against the Commission's anti-BNP moves, arguing that it was manifestly absurd to suggest that the party was discriminating against non-whites by refusing to let them join a white nationalist party, and that the legal action might actually increase public sympathy for the BNP. Predictably Nick Griffin treated the entire affair as a fundraising exercise, circulating party members with yet another begging letter, supposedly to finance a court battle against the Commission.

In reality Griffin had already decided not to fight the court case, and to change the party's constitution without a struggle. He pretended that

amend its constitution and employ this stratagem, since even if it won the current court case, the party would inevitably be stymied by the new law, or by whatever equivalent legislation is introduced next year by a new Cameron government.

The problem with such nice distinctions is that there is a bottom line: party members will have to vote to amend their constitution and allow non-whites into their ranks, and in doing so they will simply have to trust that the party leadership will adopt some kind of Edmonds-style strategy to protect the interests of indigenous Britons for whom the party was created.

While Richard Edmonds' message has been that the party must box clever, some Griffinites have openly proclaimed that having non-white members is desirable in itself as part of the new 21st century nationalism which should be promoted as the BNP's new brand. The issue will come to a head at the end of January, when some are predicting that Griffin will attempt to climb down in court even before the extraordinary meeting of party members which is legally required to vote on any constitutional change. Readers might well ask how the party leader could get away with unlawful conduct - but he has done so many times before!

Outside the BNP, the most important news for nationalists involved the appeal hearings at the Royal Courts of Justice in the case of Simon Sheppard and Stephen Whittle, the controversial satirical authors whose convictions were a dangerous new precedent threatening to bring the entire World Wide Web under the tyranny of the UK's notorious race laws. I attended the appeal hearings and will post a full report in the next issue of *H&D*, by which time the result of the appeals will be known.

Eddy Morrison - an old friend of Simon Sheppard's - celebrated Yuletide early. It is not yet clear whether he and his West London allies, headed by former BNP organiser Ian Edward, have succeeded in taking over the National Front, but he has begun to recruit a number of prominent BNP activists (see page 19) and publishes a regular bulletin - *Britain First*.

The biggest problem for the Morrison faction is that the existing NF chairman Tom Holmes and deputy chairman Bernard Franklin have no intention of resigning. They argue that new appointments to the party executive are invalid, in some instances because those appointed (such as former Harrogate BNP organiser Tom Linden) have only been NF members for a few months rather than the four years required by the constitution. The Holmes-Franklin faction also point to the vastly reduced numbers at this year's Remembrance Day parade, which was organised by their rivals.

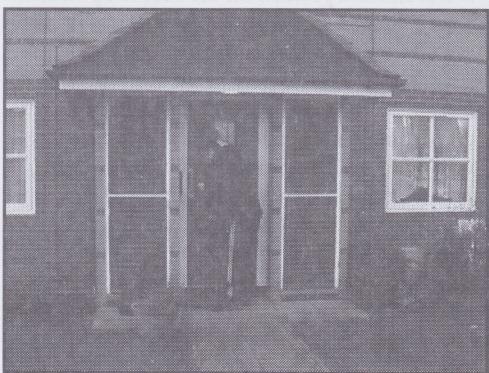
The NF leadership retain control of the party journal *The Flame*, though Eddy Morrison now runs the party websites (undoubtedly a greater asset

in 2010). It seems that there is very little in the party's bank accounts to fight over, so the most serious bone of contention will be that Tom Holmes remains the legal nominating officer. Without his signature no one will be able to stand as an NF candidate in the forthcoming general and local elections. One likely candidate who remains loyal to the old leadership is Gary Butler in Maidstone, Kent, but at present it seems probable that Chris Jackson, Kevin Bryan, Ian Edward and Eddy Morrison himself will be prevented from standing as NF parliamentary candidates.

The battle lines are to some extent a repeat of earlier pro- and anti-Tyndall splits in the old NF, though paradoxically today's 'Tyndallite' faction includes Eddy Morrison and Michael Easter, who though both old friends of JT's were at different times expelled by him, and Chris Jackson, who was caught up in the pro-Griffin bandwagon when JT was ousted in 1999, though he soon repented. Of course John Tyndall's lieutenant Richard Edmonds remains in the BNP, though hostile to Griffin.

With Griffin's heavy mob being mobilised online (and occasionally in person) to threaten Morrison and his backers, there is much unfinished business to be resolved before British racial nationalists can face 2010 with confidence.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England



A pro-Griffin 'security' team led by Tommy Williams (left) visited the Leeds home of 60 year old NF official Eddy Morrison in an effort to intimidate him. Like several other members of the Griffin security entourage, Williams has convictions for drug offences. Meanwhile the old guard of the National Front (right) seems to have split. Norman Tomkinson (far right) has taken the side of Ian Edward and Eddy Morrison; but the NF's long-serving chairman Tom Holmes (second left) and his deputy Bernard Franklin (third left) retain their positions and still publish *The Flame*.

this was due to an expert legal opinion, and that this in itself had cost the party a substantial sum. In reality there were two reasons behind the party leadership's change of tack.

Veteran nationalist Richard Edmonds had studied the text of the Equality Bill, introduced by Labour's deputy leader Harriet Harman earlier this year, which if it became law before the next general election would explicitly outlaw any racial discrimination by political parties. While the present law is unclear, there is no doubt that under the Equality Bill political parties would be obliged to accept applications for membership regardless of race or religion. However other organisations - cultural groups etc. not constituted as political parties - would be allowed to discriminate.

(Presumably under the new law the Christian People's Alliance would have to accept non-Christian members, and if it had still existed the Islamic Party would have had to accept non-Muslims.)

Richard Edmonds argues that the BNP would be able to amend its constitution so as to allow non-whites the legal right to join the party, but simultaneously amend the practical organisation of the party so that local branches effectively ceased to exist and were replaced by local "heritage groups" or the like. These groups, unlike the party, would be able to accept or reject whomsoever they wished and could in practice be all-white organisations.

To the consternation of some of his friends in the traditional nationalist camp, Richard has argued that the only viable solution is for the BNP to



Movie Review - Katyn

Released UK - June 2009; UK distribution by Artificial Eye; director Andrzej Wajda; running time 120 minutes; Rated 15; Now currently available on DVD from amazon.co.uk for £8.98.

By April 1943 German forces had suffered disastrous reverses in their bloody Eastern front confrontation with Stalin's Red Army, but that month they made a discovery at Katyn in the forest near Smolensk (close to what is today the border between Russia and Belarus) which promised to give them a considerable advantage in the propaganda war. The Germans had uncovered a mass grave containing the bodies of more than 4,000 Polish officers. It was soon apparent that thousands of Polish officers and other members of the Polish elite had been cold bloodedly murdered by Stalin's secret police, the NKVD and further excavations revealed the total number of victims to be almost 22,000.

German propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels wrote in his diary:

We are now using the discovery of 12,000 Polish officers, murdered by the GPU, for anti-Bolshevik propaganda on a grand style. We sent neutral journalists and Polish intellectuals to the spot where they were found. Their reports now reaching us from ahead are gruesome. The Führer has also given permission for us to hand out a drastic news item to the German press. I gave instructions to make the widest possible use of the propaganda material. We shall be able to live on it for a couple of weeks.

But not for much longer! Partly thanks to Enigma code decrypts passed on by their spy at Bletchley Park, John Cairncross, the Russians won the decisive Battle of Kursk in July and at the second Battle of Smolensk in the late summer Germany lost control of the entire region around Katyn.

Goebbels was not to know that following Germany's defeat there would be no opportunity for any further "neutral" investigation of alleged war crimes and atrocity stories. The Allies had already decided that Germany and National Socialism would be cast as genocidal monsters, and the facts of the Soviet atrocities at Katyn could be twisted, with the Germans framed as the culprits. One German soldier was even made to "confess" that he and his comrades had carried out the massacre.

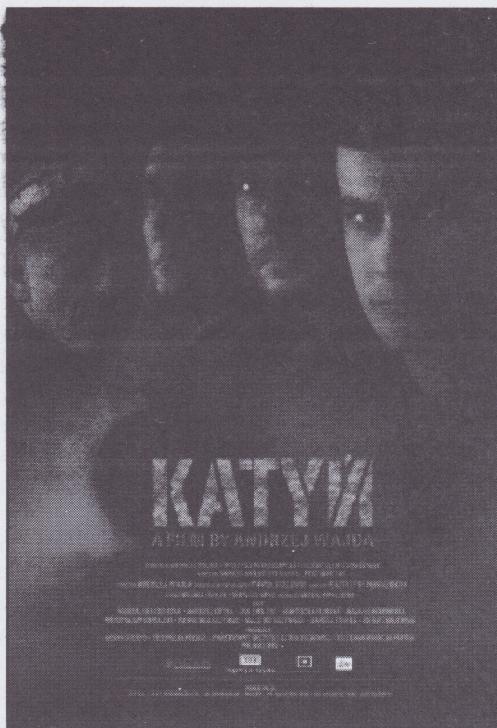
West of the Berlin Wall, Stalin's former allies in "democratic" governments knew perfectly well that Katyn was not a "nazi" crime but apart from Polish exile communities few were prepared to admit this in public. As late as the 1970s Royal Navy veteran Louis Fitzgibbon fought tenaciously to bring the history of Katyn into accord with the facts, but found few allies apart from Willis Carto's revisionist Institute for Historical Review. By this time Germans had been so thoroughly brainwashed by guilt propaganda that one German serviceman wrote to *The Times* in 1971 contradicting Fitzgibbon's researches and insisting: "We German soldiers...knew very well that the Polish officers were dispatched by none other than our own."

Meanwhile a confidential Foreign Office memorandum set out a typically evasive official British position:

...the working assumption in the Foreign Office has always been that the Russians were probably the guilty party... Nevertheless it has always been [government] policy to refrain from stating publicly or officially that we consider the Katyn massacre was committed by the Russians.

The octogenarian Polish director Andrzej Wajda's latest film stands as a powerful rebuke to these lies. Katyn is really more about the lies (and the courage of those few prepared to speak up for the truth) than it is about the crimes themselves, which are graphically portrayed only in the last ten minutes.

Wajda was just 14 years old when his father (a Polish cavalry officer) was among those murdered by the NKVD at Katyn. He established his reputation during the 1950s with a trilogy of films about the anti-German resistance movement in Poland, and *Katyn* could be seen as balancing the



historical account by telling a story which in those days Wajda could never have touched. (One particular chase sequence in *Katyn* is a clear reference to a parallel scene in *Kanal*, Wajda's earlier film about the Warsaw ghetto.)

Two scenes in particular stand out. The widow of a Polish general bravely interrupts the open air broadcast of Soviet propaganda, denouncing it as lies - an action which would get her imprisoned in 21st century 'democratic' Germany or France, let alone 20th century communist Poland. And another confronts the Roman Catholic Church, which acquiesces in the communist lie by having the wrong date inscribed on a victim's headstone.

Much of the controversy over Katyn centred on this issue of dates on memorials: if one admitted that the Poles had been killed in 1940, then the Russians were clearly the culprits, so all memorials had to give the date 1941. In the light of recent events it is salutary to be reminded by Wajda

that the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church (much praised for its role in the victory of Solidarity during the 1980s) has not always been a courageous campaigner for truth. But British viewers should reflect that our own authorities (not mentioned in the film) were just as pusillanimous, with far less excuse. Edward Heath's Conservative government, the Church of England, and the Tory controlled council in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea united to block the attempt in 1972 to build a memorial to 'Katyn 1940' in a prominent position off the Cromwell Road in Kensington. (Appropriately I viewed Wajda's film at a cinema just a few yards from this spot.)

The strongest aspect of the film is its highlighting of certain forensic clues - a diary, an article of clothing - helping to show that the official version of the past is not "manifestly obviously" correct and that the careful analysis of such evidence is crucial to building an accurate version of history.

The weakest aspect of *Katyn*, for this reviewer at least, is Wajda's understandably but unrealistically romanticised portrayal of the heroic Polish nation's struggle against its two giant neighbours. Gallant Poles are contrasted with brutally oppressive Germans and Russians. German officers are portrayed as stereotypical "Nazi" brutes, threatening the wife of one Polish victim that she will be dispatched to Auschwitz (mention of which is presumably obligatory in all war films now) unless she agrees to cooperate with their propaganda broadcasts. In reality Gen. von Gersdorff, whose men discovered the mass graves, was one of the aristocratic German officers who took a leading role in plots to assassinate Adolf Hitler during 1943-4.

Viewers should not expect any reference to less heroic aspects of the historical context. No mention of the fact that much of the "Polish" territory "invaded" by the Germans in 1939 consisted of historically German cities such as Posen and Breslau. No mention of Wojciech Korfanty, the militant Polish nationalist who led terrorist operations against German civilians in Silesia after World War I. No mention of the fact that Korfanty is also suspected of organising the murder in 1920 of Theofil Kupka, a campaigner for Silesian independence. Not surprising, since the arch-terrorist Korfanty is today regarded as a Polish national hero, with several streets named after him and even the small town of Friedland in Upper Silesia renamed Korfantów in his honour after (like many other German territories) being absorbed by Poland in 1945.

Twentieth century Poland was not always the victim, it was sometimes the bully - and bullies should be wary of taking on enemies who (though temporarily weakened) may soon become stronger! Nevertheless, there is no doubt that the Polish officer and intellectual elite was massacred in one of the most monstrous war crimes in history, which was followed by a systematic campaign of lies all too typical of a lie-ridden century. Wajda's film stands as a final judgment on both the crime and the lies.

Reviewed by A.T. Richie Huddersfield, Yorkshire